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BURMA

VOPB SCORES GOVERNMENT DEMONETIZATION

BK091245 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT
7 Mar 86

[Unattributed "article": "The Military Government Has Robbed the People Under False Pretext"]

[Text] The time frame for depositing the demonetized 100-kyat, 50-kyat, and 20-kyat notes at the military government banks is over. With the exception of a few people who are either leaders or members of the military clique, the people throughout the country irrespective of their race, religion, and class were subjected to mental and physical stress and anxiety. It would only be a household or a neighborhood which suffered should there be a robbery or a fire, but with the kind of sweeping robbery committed by the military government, the whole nation became a victim. The order issued by the military clique spared no one, not even the worker who earned 5-6 kyat daily, the peasant who had saved his hard-earned money, or even trustees of religious institutions.

Some 21 years ago, the first round of demonetization was announced by the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] government. Why the same thing again? The excuse used then--on 17 May 1964 when the demonetization was announced--was also used now again. They said it was to flush out the black money from the smugglers and the moneyed people. If that had really been the case, we would like to pose a question here: Why, after practising a dictatorship through a single-party for more than 20 years, are these sort of people still around? Why cannot these people be, to use the word the military clique likes to utter, uprooted? One thing is very certain. Never before in history have the blackmarket and the black money been thriving as they do under the rule of the military government. [Sentence indistinct]. Obviously, the blackmarket and the black money are the offshoots of the BSPP government's economy.

The reason why the military government was willing to sacrifice its image internationally and play the role of the villain at home is this: Since 1982, Burma had persistently been suffering from the impact of the economic recession in the capitalist world. Before this time, leaders of the military clique loved to claim that the country had been fortunate

[to avoid economic woes]. Those days are over, and since then they have persistently been plagued with the problems of rising import costs and declining export prices. Consequently, the inflation and the prices of goods at home have soared without restraint.

When they first came to power, the foreign debt stood at about 372.7 million kyat. But today, it has increased by about 60 times to about 25 million kyat. If the debt to be serviced in 1985-86 is to be taken into account also, the total debt stands at about [figure indistinct]. This means that even if the export target for this period is fully met, the debt serving ratio is more than 46 percent of the expected income from exports. World economic observers opine that it would not be too long before the military government seeks a deferment for the settlement of debts.

Now, let us have a look at the amount of cash in circulation in the country. The amount was about 1.2 billion kyat up to 1962, but this amount has increased to 12 billion kyat in 1984--an increase of 10 times. In recent years the military government has been regularly increasing the currency in circulation by about 1 million kyat annually. The indiscriminate increases in currency have led to difficulties in backing the local currency with gold and foreign exchange reserves. In 1962, every 100 kyat was backed by about 61.789 kyat in gold and foreign exchange reserves. But in 1984, the support for the local currency with gold and foreign exchange reserves was about 6.9 kyat per 100 kyat note.

In the meantime, the value of Burma's export goods has been declining for the past 4 or 5 years. As the means of earning foreign exchange becomes difficult [words indistinct]. Imports therefore have been drastically reduced, but that still did not check the foreign reserves from drying up. The reserves dropped to an all-time low in the second half of 1985 to about 500 million kyat.

With all the economic difficulties cited above facing it, the military government had to find a way to relieve itself. For obvious reasons since the military clique could not do much in international financial and trading matters and as it is mere putty in the hands of big nations as these matters are concerned, it resorted to robbery at home. The BSPP clique knew very well that the economy could not be saved through normal procedures, and hence employed a method which not only was easy but would also benefited them the most. The dictators of the single-party who wield the armed forces then issued the order declaring as illegal the 100-kyat, 50-kyat, and 20-kyat notes.

According to figures released by them, it is understood that the military clique gained about 400 million kyat in the first round of demonetization. The amount of currency in circulation at that time was only 1.937 billion

kyat. But since the circulating amount now is 12 billion kyat, the military clique could gain about 3 billion kyat.

For these very reasons, it is evident that the demonetization by the military clique was solely for the benefit of the BSPP government and had nothing to do with the interests of the people. Since it is very certain that the military government would be using the cash it had robbed to oppress and massacre the people, all the 100-kyat, 50-kyat, and 20-kyat notes now in the hands of the military government can genuinely be described as black money.

/12640

CSO: 4211/36

BURMA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH--The Foreign Affairs Ministry announced that the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Soe Myint, director of the Foreign Ministry, as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 5 Mar 86 BK] /12640

PEOPLE'S ARMY ATTACKS--Combat news: On 19 December 1985, an attack conducted by a small unit of the People's Army in Mong Ping region killed six enemy soldiers. A total of six weapons, including a carbine, 3 G-3's, a G-4, and an M-77 collapsible mortar and over 500 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy. The enemy troops were not pleased with such punishment from the People's Army and the people that they sent in four military columns between 24 and 28 December, but they were repulsed by the people and the People's Army. As a result of this action, an enemy soldier was killed and nine others were wounded. On 25 December 1985, a guerrilla attack conducted by a small unit of the People's Army in the vicinity of (Yong Pang) in Loi Pang Lom killed two enemy soldiers. During the attack 1 G-2 and over 180 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy. Combat news from the people's armed units in Kokang area: Between 27 November and 31 December 1985, attacks conducted by the people's armed units killed 6 enemy soldiers and wounded 13, including 2 mercenary corporals. A carbine and some carbine ammunition were seized from the enemy. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 7 Mar 86] /12640

SWEDISH ENVOY APPROVED--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has agreed to the appointment of Mr Nils-Olov Hasslev as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 27 Feb 86 p 1 BK] /12640

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--Rangoon, 21 Feb--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] have agreed to the appointment of Mr Jozsef Olah as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SRUB. [Excerpt] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 Feb 86 p 1 BK] /12640

CSO: 4200/794

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES SITUATION, MUSA RESIGNATION--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the release of several communist leaders in the Philippines does not indicate that the government of President Aquino will tolerate the communist movement in that country. Mokhtar said this in a weekly press conference in Jakarta today. He said that the release of the Philippine communist leaders is not alarming because President Aquino knows what she is doing. Mokhtar says this action will not change the image of the country as a noncommunist state. Answering a reporter's question on the withdrawal of Datuk Musa Hitam from the Malaysian cabinet, Mokhtar said that it is a normal affair in a multi-party government. He hoped that the Malaysian Government will settle its political problem in a good manner. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Mar 86] /12640

AQUINO FREEING COMMUNISTS--Commenting on the release of four Philippine communist detainees by President Corazon Aquino, Suhardiman, vice chairman of the parliamentary commission on political and security affairs, said he disagrees with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's views. Suhardiman said that Corazon Aquino should not have given too much commitment to the communists in her country because it is not in line with ASEAN countries' policy and will only weaken the Philippines. He said it is a big mistake to look at the communists in terms of their number. Once a communist always a communist, he stressed, adding the Philippine communists are well armed. Earlier, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that the release of the four communist leaders in the Philippines was that country's internal affairs and Indonesia can only closely watch the developments in that country. [From the parliamentary news roundup] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 86] /12640

FUNERAL FOR REGIONAL COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini presided over a funeral ceremony for the late Major General Jarot Supatmo, the Bukit Barisan regional military commander, in Jakarta on 2 March. The commander was one of the victims of a helicopter crash in North Sumatra on 28 February. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Mar 86 BK] /12640

SUMMIT VENUE NOT YET DECIDED--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Jakarta yesterday that the venue of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit meeting has not yet been decided. Minister Mokhtar said that all of the ASEAN members--Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand--had agreed on the convening of the third summit meeting in 1987. However, despite the statement made by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen recently that the next ASEAN summit will be held in Manila, Minister Mokhtar said the venue has not yet been decided. But, he added that there is no problem on the venue for the important thing is that they arrange good agenda and the talks will benefit all members. According to the foreign minister the summit meeting is to be held to review the results achieved by ASEAN since its inception on 8 August 1967 and to project ASEAN's goals in the next decade as well as steps to reach the goals. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Mar 86] /12640

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EAST TIMOR--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja predicted Saturday "that the East-Timor issue would not be raised again in the next General Assembly of the United Nations, ANTARA news agency said. After reporting to President Suharto on Indonesia's preparation for the next UN General Assembly, Mr Mokhtar told newsmen that Indonesia hoped the question of Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor would soon be settled so that it can be eliminated from the UN agenda next year. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 8 Mar 86] /12640

TRANSMIGRANTS FROM CENTRAL JAVA--Semarang, 2 March (ANTARA)--Central Java sent 2,095 families consisting of 8,457 lives to resettlement centres in Irian Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi and Kalimantan during the month of February. It was learned here Saturday. A source of the Central Java office of the Ministry of Transmigration said the new settlers came from several regions of the province. The source added that in the new resettlement centres they will be working in several nucleus estate projects. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0615 GMT 2 Mar 86 BK] /12640

CSO: 4200/788

LAOS

'TALK' NOTES REAGAN JOKE ON BOMBING USSR, STAR WARS LINK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Dec 85 p 3

[Column: "Testing Microphones"]

[Text] Seriously, it is not funny at all for anyone in the position of president to talk so irresponsibly. The incident was:

Last year, Reagan said on microphone at the White House that, "In five minutes, the bombing of the USSR and SRV will start." Then he remained silent and his words were broadcast worldwide. On one hand, the White House was testing world opinion to see the reaction. On the other hand, it was trying to say that world opinion should not take this bellicose statement seriously at all: "Just consider it as another Reagan joke." Everybody knows about Reagan's comical nature. A few days before the American independence day celebration on 4 July, Reagan, the head of the White House administration, had another urge to "test the microphone," by saying, "Ha! Last evening I saw the movie Rambo, and now I know what I have to do if an incident like that in the movie occurs."

Rambo is a recent American movie about an American soldier during the Indochina war of aggression. He risks his life to save another American soldier who is one of his friends. He savagely escapes from a Vietnamese jail by killing everyone in his way.

The statement that issued from Reagan's mouth was interpreted by his spokesman as, "The president was testing his voice," and was only joking. Maybe Reagan was just joking. But in practice, his bloody actions have been expressed in Grenada, Lebanon, and Nicaragua.... Those are the proofs of his real nature, just as he expressed his satisfaction about the movie Rambo in "testing the microphone."

Reagan liked the movie Rambo for two reasons: the hero threatened lives and killed people whom he considered to be obstacles to his own interests. These days, the merciless and inhumane Reagan administration wants to make people laugh about the fighting and the killing in the world, to make actual crimes into jokes. After they are prepared to commit crimes, they joke and talk as if the world were indebted to them. This attitude has become traditional for

warmongers and one that history has confirmed. Therefore, they are exerting their efforts in the arms race, star wars and nuclear war that threaten the safety of humankind. August 1985, the Reagan administration announced that it would test shoot a rocket to destroy satellites. This has stirred up an atmosphere for war and created tensions, which is typical of gangsters. All their words and actions are not to protect peace; on the contrary, they are all to cover up their bellicose nature.

12597/8309

CSO: 4206/48

LAOS

PROGRESS IN LEGAL FIELD, JUSTICE MINISTRY NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Over the past decade, the dictatorship of the proletariat has improved, increased and strengthened at every administrative level along with economic, cultural and social development. Our party and state have always considered socialist law to be very important and closely integrated and interwoven with state policies. The legal field is an important task and necessary to the growth of democracy, which is one form of dictatorship of the proletariat. Legal problems have been discussed at various central party congresses, especially at the 3d general congress of the LPRP.

There are four major problems in the area of socialist law:

Developing and improving laws to make a complete legal system.

The state, organizations, society, cadres, and everyone must respect and strictly obey the law.

People should be informed and educated about the law.

The practice of law must be inspected.

Concerning the development of law, around 300 pieces of legislation have been passed and promulgated by our state. Laws are important tools in administering the state. In particular, the Ministry of Justice, in addition to expressing its opinion about laws and drafting various legislation for organizations related to the central administration, also has drafted legislation concerning the establishment of a court system and trials--Order Number 53/LPDR, dated 15 October 1976, of the Ministerial Council of the LPDR. This draft legislation concerns civil rights and civil obligations toward the state, criminal law, regulations about criminal trials, the court system and other matters.

Informing and educating the people about law also is an important task. Laws are meant to guarantee social justice. Socialism considers violating the law to be a serious problem. We have been working hard to inform and educate the

people about laws, such as Order Number 53/LPDR, but we have not yet succeeded in our efforts. We have opened many short training classes around the country in the legal field and in justice, which have improved understanding about Lao laws among cadres and civilians and have improved social order, step by step. The court system is an important tool of the state in the socialist system. The court system comes from the people; it is where civil rights and civil interests are protected. It is a tool of the working class for protecting their collective rights and for suppressing the counterattacks of the abusive and exploitative class that was overthrown. Different levels of courts have been established and improved in grassroots areas around the country. These courts have fulfilled the political duties of the party and state fairly well.

Every cadre problem has been trialed in court. The courts have paid a lot of attention to elevating their political ideology and also consider the legal field very important. There is short term legal field training domestically and young cadres are being sent to socialist countries to study law.

In addition to the beautiful performance of its duty, the LPDR is cooperating in legal and judicial studies with all socialist countries. Lao lawyers were sent to judge the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary case in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the LPDR has regularly cooperated in international legal and justice issues, which has contributed to the world's peaceful struggle for justice.

12597/8309

CSO: 4206/148

LAOS

MANAGEMENT OF UNORGANIZED MARKETS DISCUSSED

BK091410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 86

/Feature: "Consolidate Organized Markets and Step Up Managing Unorganized Markets"

/Text/ Respected listeners: In the cause of defending the country and building socialism in our country, the establishment of new, socialist regulation in the field of circulation and distribution of goods is regarded as a significant and urgent task. Since the liberation of the country, in particular since the implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan, we have done away with the comprador capitalists' trading system and have transformed the capitalist trading businesses. The socialist trading system--which consists of the state trading enterprises and the collective trading cooperatives--has been set up at all levels, ranging from the central down to the provincial, district, and village levels. Main products and significant goods which are needed in the production work and in the daily life of the people have been brought under the control of the state. Despite the fact that we have taken control of various basic industrial products and the main part of basic products in the agricultural and forestry fields, there still remain many gaps in the socialist trading. Free, unorganized markets are still continuing to take control of most part of industrial and handicrafts products and part of the agricultural products as well as the trading administration. At present, private sectors have continued to import a considerably large number of goods. There still remain a large number of people who have earned their living on trading. Therefore, a failure to effectively organize management of those unorganized markets will affect the production achievements and the living conditions of the people. It will also cause difficulties to the financial and monetary establishments of the nation. Moreover, it will lead to many adverse practices in the society of our country.

As we are aware, the class struggle which is aimed at settling the problem of the two systems is extremely complicated, fierce, and furious. The revolutionary struggle in our country in the present is also a struggle to settle the problem of who will win over whom between the two systems--socialism and capitalism. This struggle has been carried out fiercely and furiously in the markets. At a time while the enemies are carrying out the general war of sabotage in our country, the struggle has been also carried out in a certain level. It is a struggle between us and the enemies. Therefore, we cannot afford to fail to

manage the markets. We must step up implementing the control system and must strictly control private trading. It is necessary for us to regularly implement the market control system.

The state trading business, as we are aware, has maintained a significant position and role. But, in the past, we failed to understand the correct position and role of state trading. Therefore, the concentration on strengthening state trading business in all respects, the raising of the level of business management, and the maintenance of the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm to endeavor to take control and take lead of the markets are considered the requirements of the revolutionary cause of our country in the present.

There are many gaps in the management work of the state. There is a delay in putting into details and into orderly process the economic plan and policy while the existing ones have not yet been perfected. This has led to the practice of doing anything at will. With regard to the establishment of new, socialist regulations for security in carrying out the circulation and distribution work, to contribute to tranquilizing the daily life, boosting production, and making a change in the economic and social situation in our country in a better way, it is urgently required that the circulation and distribution branch actively join in the struggle between the two systems by broadening the battlefront of the socialist trading while doing away with the capitalist trading one and marching toward the achievement of the objective of gradually stabilizing the incomes of the people of various classes in the society in a fair and reasonable manner.

In our country today, markets are considered hot battlefields for the circulation and distribution of goods. The establishment of the new, socialist regulations on security in connection with the market issue is considered an urgent task. The market management must be carried out in accordance with an appropriate direction, meaning that all markets in our country's society must be put under the control of the state in accordance with unified regulations of the state. All collective and private sectors which operate the trading businesses must respect the state's management regulations.

All state-owned and collective trading organizations must carry out their activities in accordance with the regulations. Those which carry out trading activities in violation of the state's rules and regulations shall be censured and fined. The most decisive factor for the management of the markets is to promote and expand the production in accordance with the adopted plan and the state plan, to continuously broaden and consolidate the economic position of the state, and to guarantee that the state can firmly grasp both the goods and money.

In carrying out state trading, business leaders must step up activities in all fields. First and foremost, all industrial products of the state and of the state-private enterprises and all products of small industries which have contracts with the state must be handed over to the state trading enterprises in order to be organizationally circulated and distributed. As for the state trading enterprises, they must reform the trading business and raise its efficiency in a reasonably organizational manner. They must also strengthen the

material and technical establishments of the business so as to surge forward to grasp most part of the wholesaling and retailing administration with a view to gradually turning the socialist markets into markets taking lead of all markets in our country's society.

The collective trading, in particular the trading cooperative, maintains a very important role in running this business, because it is a collective economic organization of the countryside. It is necessary for the trading cooperatives to surge forward to, together with agricultural production cooperatives, guarantee all trade exchange activities carried out between farmers and the state and to lead the farmers to switch to organized markets step by step. Market management must be firmly combined with the transformation of the private trading of the farmers. The trade service has the duty of transforming the capitalist trading and organizing retailers to correctly operate their business in accordance with the line and policy of our party and state. The objectives that must be achieved in carrying out the market management are to organizationally broaden the circulation and distribution of goods in accordance with the regulations, and to promote production to effectively serve the people's living conditions. To manage the markets does not mean the banning of the use of markets. It does not mean to make the circulation and distribution of goods come to a standstill or to make the markets be divided, which will cause disturbances among the people. In carrying out the market management, the various economic administrative measures, ideologies, and organizations must be utilized in a very effective manner. In this regard, the economic measures must be firmly grasped and used as the basis. The most important economic measure is socialist trading. It is necessary to grasp the sources of goods and to broaden the socialist businesses. With regard to the ideologies and organizations, it is imperative to mobilize the force of masses. Based on the force of the masses, arrangements must be made to have various levels of this branch of business be related to each other. In addition, the management of the administrative work must be enhanced in order to have the regulations and laws of the state on the market issue be strictly implemented.

/12228

CSO: 4206/82

LAOS

SAYABOURY RALLY DECLARES PRIORITIES ON NATIONAL DAY

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Dec 85 pp A1-3

[Text] To: The Central Party Administration and LPDR Government in Vientiane

The morning of 2 December 1985, the party administration, people's council, administration committee, provincial Lao Nation Construction Committee and other organizations organized a big celebration on the historic 10th anniversary of the formation of the LPDR.

The 10th anniversary of the LPDR (1 December 1975-2 December 1985) was organized in Sayaboury Province stadium. The celebration proceeded successfully in accordance with the wishes of the central party politburo and the orders of the central party commission.

Some 6,141 cadres, combatants, state employees, workers, representatives of national heroes, athletes, teachers, students, senior citizens, monks, and hill tribe people who live in Sayaboury District and nearby participated in the celebration. The celebration created an atmosphere of revolutionary spirit, pride, joy, and trust in the revolution and in socialism under the leadership of the LPRP.

This rally encouraged more persons to be involved in the revolutionary movement to accomplish the many goals that were set by the third term of the 7th congress and by other measures of the central party and the ministerial council, namely, reform of the economic system.

The year 1985 was the final year of the First 5-Year State Plan and a year of fundamental development and new means for implementing the Second 5-Year State Plan (1986-1990). Every area of work should be encouraged to commemorate the upcoming fourth general congress of the party and provincial party administration. The rally unanimously expressed its decision to the central party administration and the LPDR Government as follows:

1. To continue to increase, strengthen and secure internal, ethnic and international solidarity. To stop and fight against division and enemy propaganda, and to work hard to restore the dictatorship of the proletariat at the provincial and district levels and in grassroots areas. To improve and build offices, organizations, departments, schools, hospitals, and basic production and to make them secure in political ideology and stable in organization.

2. To increase defense and security, to build up public movements and participate in stopping and conquering every destructive movement of the enemy, to protect our beloved homeland and make it secure forever.

3. To concentrate on reforming and expanding the economy, and pushing agriculture, forestry, and industrial production to achieve the levels set for them. To struggle to become self-sufficient in food supplies, meet the requirements of the central government and have the planned stocks of food.

4. To continue to build and improve agricultural coops and trade coops, and expand the state's collective economic system. To increase their roles in guiding the part of economy that is still liberal, to develop a new look in the state and collective economy, to carry out the distribution task and to reform the economic system.

5. To promote cultural, social, artistic, literary, and acrobatic activities in the grassroots areas, to promote education and research, to develop the public health network and to revive social welfare in order to serve defense and security and to reform and develop socialism.

6. To increase, develop and promote activities of mass organizations to increase their roles in improving the development of Sayaboury Province to make it rich and strong, step by step.

7. To work on the international relations tasks that the party and state have delegated. To increase relations and cooperation with socialist countries, especially with its twin province, Bay Bing, in the SRV.

8. Ahead of us are to encourage the people to harvest rice and other crops on time and in season; to pay agricultural taxes and sell rice and other harvested products to the state; and to get ready for dry season production, lumbering and gathering forest goods systematically. Also, starting road construction work, developing materials and a technical foundation and starting to distribute goods. All of this is aimed at new trends and new means in every area to make Sayaboury Province step firmly onto the road to socialism and to prosperity.

Best wishes to the leaders of the party and the state, headed by our beloved and respected Comrade Secretary General Kaisorn Phomviharn. Long may he live to lead the people of the nation of Laos and Sayaboury Province in particular to get to the top.

Sayaboury, 2 December 1985

Provincial Party Administration, Provincial Party Secretariat

Khamvone Thammalat

12597/8309

CSO: 4206/48

LAOS

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM PRK

BK281310 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 28 February (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR have received a joint message from the Kampuchean leaders thanking the Lao side's greetings on the 7th national day of Kampuchea.

The message was jointly signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, chairman of the State Council, Chea Sim, president of the National Assembly, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The message wrote:

"The victories over the past 7 years of the Kampuchean people constitute a strong and common force of solidarity among our three Indochinese peoples--a vital factor in the cause of national defence and socialist building, as well as a factor for the preservation of peace, and stability in SEA (Southeast Asia) and the world."

The Kampuchean leaders also expressed satisfaction over the unceasing development of relations of fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

Phoun Sipaseut, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR also received a similar message from his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen.

/12640
CSO: 4200/794-A

LAOS

NATIONAL MUSEUM OPENS ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY, WAR PHOTOS SEEN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] The opening of the first national museum in Vientiane Capital was one of the important events. This museum has recorded various historic events and reflects the brave struggle and revolutionary heritage of the Lao people and the hill tribe peoples under the capable leadership of the LPRP.

From the museum's left door, we enter the first room, which presents pictures, antiques and a Lao map that shows the beautiful, rich, and fertile country of Laos, which is filled with natural resources and peoples of all ethnic groups with beautiful cultures.

In the first room on the second floor is a photo exhibition that shows the barbaric rule of French colonization from 1893 to 1945. The French abused and exploited our people heavily. In this same room, we will see the fruits of the victory of the Lao people and each ethnic people under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party in fighting French colonization up to the proclamation of independence to the world on 12 October 1945. The second room shows the accomplishments of our peoples during the 9 continuous years of struggle against French colonization, which came back to attack us again during 1945-1954. In the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh rooms there are pictures about liberating the country from the American imperialists, protecting, constructing and strengthening the liberated zones, and the struggle against the American imperialists' war of expansion.

Coming down to the first floor again, in the first room we see pictures and various things after national liberation. For example, accomplishments and improvements of the dictatorship of the proletariat, preparations to develop socialism in grassroot areas, the accomplishments of the state's 3-year plan (1978-1980), the third general congress of the LPRP, and successes in the defense and security tasks during the past 10 years. In the second room is an exhibition on agriculture and animal husbandry, the changeover to agricultural coops, the expansion of the irrigation system, forestry, electricity, terrestrial resources, light industries, communications and transport and the post office. The third room shows the accomplishments of cadres, cadre training in cultural ideology, education, and public health. There we will see 10-year statistics about the 98.75 percent elimination of illiteracy among the hill tribe peoples, compared to the 95 percent illiteracy of the population prior to liberation.

BRIEFS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS PEOPLE--Vientiane, 2 March (KPL)--The Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit, during his recent cordial talk with the population of the northern Luang Prabang Province, called upon the people to concentrate the party and state policy. The vice chairman congratulated the local population for their active contribution to the national safeguarding and socialist building work. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 2 Mar 86] /12640

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ACCEPTS INDONESIAN AID--Vientiane, 2 March (OANA-KPL)--The Government of the Republic of Indonesia presented yesterday childrens garments worth 10,000 U.S. dollars to the Lao Government. Phoumi Vongvichit vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the aid from the Indonesian ambassador here B.S. Kusumonegoro. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 2 Mar 86] /12640

WELFARE CADRES MEET WITH OFFICIAL--Vientiane, 3 March (OANA-KPL)--Efforts to render material and spiritual support to the handicapped, orphans, victims of natural calamities and other citizens who have sacrificed themselves devoted [as received] for national defence and development including retired personnel should further be increased. This was stated by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, at his meetings here Saturday with staff of the State Committee for Social Security and War Veterans. He also pointed out some important tasks to be carried out in the future in order to guarantee a state of well-being of the above-mentioned people. He praised that past activities of the committee in improving the social welfare of the people in accordance with the political lines of the party and government. Touching on the regional and world situation, the vice-chairman called on the social workers to be aware of the colluded U.S.--international reaction dark schemes detrimentally [as received] to the Lao revolutionary cause and to the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 Mar 86] /12640

ESCAP DELEGATION RECEIVED--Vientiane, 4 March (OANA-KPL)--Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers received here this morning a visiting delegation of ESCAP led by its secretary, Kibria. The vice-chairman informed his guest about achievements in various fields obtained by the Lao people during the past 10 years. The [two] sides also discussed ways to improve the cooperation between the Lao PDR and the ESCAP. The delegation arrived here on 3 March where it had talks with Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister of the LAO PDR. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 4 March 86] /12640

24 March 1986

ESCAP OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Vientiane, 6 Mar (OANA-KPL)--"The growing success on economic development in the Lao PRD testifies to the facts that you have a good governmental leadership," S.A.M. Kibria, ESCAP executive secretary, told KPL correspondent here this morning. In connection with Lao-ESCAP relations, S.A.M. Kibria appreciated the existing close cooperation between the two sides. He also expressed satisfaction over his meeting today with Lao president, Souphanouvong, and other officials. "We plan to increase our assistance, and specialized training for Lao officials to the Lao PDR," the executive secretary said. With regard to the socioeconomic situation, the ESCAP delegation's head witnessed the great success in the electric sector upon his visit to Nam Ngum dam. "I note that much progress has achieved in various domains within a short span of times from 1982, when my as received brief visit here, up to now," he underlined. He also expected that more hydropower dams will be constructed here in the future. S.A.M. Kibria left here this afternoon, concluding his 3-day visit. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 6 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

BATTLES WITH 'ENEMY' IN 1985--To materialize the line on all-people national defense and public security, various militia-guerrilla and self-defense units throughout the country strictly exercised their proletarian dictatorship role in countering all forms of sabotage activities carried out by bandits, agents, and those having ill intentions toward the country in 1985. During this period, they engaged in a total of 309 battles--233 operations conducted with the cooperation of regular forces and 76 independent operations. They put out of action 1,488 of the enemy--407 killed, 290 wounded, 130 captured, and 661 forced to surrender. They also dismantled 1,077 bandit nests; rehabilitated 576 bandits; took back 4,883 people; and capture 216 weapons of various types, 3,824 rounds of ammunition, 83 grenades, 2 radio receivers, 3 cameras, 3 radio transmitters, 1 mine detector, and a quantity of other equipment. As a result, the enemy's activities have been restricted. Wherever bandits are active, they have been drastically and duly suppressed by the militia-guerrilla and self-defense units. /Text/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

SRV-AIDED TIRE PLANT--The first tire plant under the Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry Section of Vientiane Municipality was tested recently. Ho Chi Minh City and Vientiane Capital cooperated in building it under a plan of cooperation with and aid from the SRV. Comrade Bounsi, the administrator of the plant, stated that this plant has been rebuilt since March 1985. It has produced 48 tires for motorcycles and bicycles and 100 front and rear tires for cars. The tires will go on the market in 1986. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Dec 85 p A 8] 12597/8309

KHAMMOUAN ROAD REPAIR--From October to the present, people from different areas have joined with the public works experts of Yommalat District, Khammouan Province, to repair successfully many old and rundown roads, namely, 10 km of roads in Yommalat Canton, starting from Thot Port to the Nam Phou River; 20 km of roads in Mouang Luang Canton from the Nam Phou River to Vang Lam Village; and also in Nong Pong, Na Sok, Ban Phai, Ban Bo, and Sombouane Cantons; 70 km of Route 12 was repaired from the border of Yommalat District to Boualapha District. These road repairs aim to improve communications and the distribution and exchange of goods in various locales and to contribute to the defense task and endless development of socialism. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 17 Dec 85 p A5] 12597/8309

MALAYSIA

KUALA LUMPUR ON ROLE OF ASEAN, UPCOMING ISSUES

BK071113 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Mar 86

/Station commentary/

/Text/ There is much mention of an ASEAN summit, and the Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has confirmed that Malaysia will participate, provided the other member states are agreeable toward holding the meeting. The foreign minister has also agreed to Manila as the venue for the gathering, as it is Manila's turn to hold the event in accordance with the principle of rotation.

ASEAN foreign ministers meet annually, and every 2 months there are gatherings of other ministers, and officials to coordinate policies on a variety of fields. An ASEAN summit, however, is a totally different kind of meeting. It is meant to bring together prime ministers and presidents. The ASEAN heads of government met for the first time in Bali, Indonesia in February 1976. That gathering was prompted by a sense of political urgency deriving largely from the communist victory in Vietnam and the economic concern following the increases in the world market prices of oil. The Bali summit was an important milestone in the quest of ASEAN for greater regional solidarity. The leaders saw the association as their best means of strengthening national and regional resilience. In fact, from the Bali summit onwards, ASEAN sought to demonstrate its political solidarity and visibly to strengthen its economic cooperation. With these aims in mind, a treaty of amity and cooperation in Southeast Asia was signed on 24 February 1976. The agreement to establish an ASEAN secretariat was another achievement.

After the Bali summit, the ASEAN heads of government met only once. That meeting took place in Kuala Lumpur in August 1977. At the Kuala Lumpur summit, the first concerted attempt was made to exercise a degree of external trading advantage in favor of ASEAN goods. Until the Kuala Lumpur summit, Japan had tended to treat its less powerful neighbors more or less in a subordinate role. However, in Kuala Lumpur, a very significant change of policy was announced, namely the Fukuda doctrine. The spirit of that declaration or doctrine conveyed the pledge that Japan would regard itself as no more than an equal partner of ASEAN and as a member country in its dealing with them.

A lot of changes have taken place both within ASEAN and in its vicinity since the Kuala Lumpur summit of 1977. It is the Malaysian foreign minister's

perception that the proposed Manila summit must focus its attention on the serious problems precipitated by a steep fall in the prices of most raw material exported by the members states. An international seminar on commodities and problems of marketing them will be held in the near future. A special meeting of foreign ministers of ASEAN will take place in April, and in the words of Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen: the ASEAN summit will be very much on the agenda. Malaysia can be confidently expected to play a prominent role in the ASEAN summit, for we place priority on ASEAN in our external relations policy.

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CSO: 4200/789

MALAYSIA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

BK060924 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 86

/Station commentary/

/Text/ The Australian external affairs minister, Mr Bill Hayden, is now in Malaysia for a 3-day official visit. He is calling at a few Asian capitals on a factfinding as well as goodwill tour. Relations between Malaysia and Australia can be characterized as longstanding, extensive, and substantial. Contacts between the two nations encompass not only trade and aid matters but also defense cooperation, student training, tourism, refugee resettlement, and capital investment. Over the years, Malaysia and Australia have come together under formal and informal arrangement for cooperation, coordination, and consultation on regional, bilateral, as well as wider issues. Australia regards Malaysia as its foremost contact point in ASEAN.

Relations are generally good, to quote an official publication of the Australian external Affairs Ministry, although Malaysia would like to see steps being taken to redress the current trade imbalance in Australia's favor. Malaysian exporters also feel they have good reasons to be (?careful) of the level of protection which the Australian Government now provides for Australian industries. That has been a vital factor which affects Malaysia's access to the Australian market. In the financial year 1981-82, Australian exports to Malaysia amounted to Australian \$438 million, while Australian imports from Malaysia amounted to Australian \$188 million. Malaysia is about Australia's 10th largest export market and is rated about 25th as the source of Australian imports. Australia in recent years has been the third largest source in overseas investments in Malaysia. With the recent provision of even more attractive incentives for investors establishing or expanding their enterprises in Malaysia, more Australian capital should be forthcoming. Malaysia looks forward to a more dynamic state of trade and investments from Australia.

As far as diplomatic and political matters are concerned, Mr Bill Hayden's visit will lead to frank exchanges of viewpoints on Kampuchea. The progress achieved in the development of Australia's relations with ASEAN has been one of the most significant aspects of Australian diplomacy in the 2 decades. The ASEAN states now occupy a markedly more important or prominent place in Australia's views of the world than that which they occupied until the 1960's. The development of Australia's sense of national identity contributed to a growing recognition

that Australia's future lay with the Southeast Asian region and the development of a distinct role here. Combined with this, the emergence of ASEAN presented Australia with the need to develop sound relations with this important grouping of neighboring states. Support for ASEAN has inevitably become a central feature of Australia's foreign policy, and this is a phenomenon that Malaysia welcomes, Australia enjoys the status of a dialogue partner with ASEAN. Malaysia welcomes the opportunity to engage in wide-ranging talks with Mr Bill Hayden and views his visit as another indication of cordial relations between Malaysia and Australia.

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CSO: 4200/789

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON SOLUTION TO KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK070752 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0748 GMT 7 Mar 86

/Text/ Kuala Lumpur, 7 Mar (BERNAMA)--Vietnam's credibility is being tested in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Friday.

He added that though Vietnam's tone had been moderate in recent months, the process towards a political solution to the 7-year-old issue had yet to gather momentum.

"Time is running short," he told newsmen at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport before leaving for Hong Kong after a 3-day visit to Malaysia.

He said Vietnam had to be forthright in coming out with proposals for a political solution, adding that "for Vietnam, it is a test of credibility."

On the Philippines, Hayden said Australia would continue with its aid of about A\$16 million (about 11 million U.S. dollars) a year, a sum that had been allocated for the past 20 years.

After a 2-day stay in Hong Kong, Hayden is scheduled to visit Manila and would be the first foreign dignitary to visit the Philippines since President Corazon Aquino came into power late last month.

Hayden, who is in the course of an Asia-Pacific tour, had earlier visited Indonesia and Singapore.

Hayden said he was glad that he had managed to spend a day in Kota Baharu, capital of the northeastern state of Kelantan and home town of Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen during this visit to Malaysia. A planned trip there last year had to be cancelled.

While here, he called on Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad and had discussions on bilateral regional, international and economic matters with Tengku Rithauddeen.

He described his visit as an "illustration of the personal relationship he had with leaders here."

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CSO: 4200/789

MALAYSIA

FURTHER ON BOMB BLASTS IN SABAH CAPITAL

HK120554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 12 (AFP)--At least four people suffered minor injuries when seven bombs exploded Wednesday in Kota Kinabalu, capital of the troubled east Malaysian state of Sabahk police said.

Schools, shops, and government offices shut down and police threw a tight security cordon around the town when the explosions, which occurred at around 8:45 a.m. (0045 GMT), sent people rushing home.

"The whole town looks like a war zone. There are riot police everywhere and people have been told to stay indoors," an eyewitness said in a telephone interview with AFP.

Three of the bombs exploded in normally busy shopping complexes, one in the central market and three at petrol stations.

The explosions fuelled rumours that the federal government was about to impose emergency rule in the oil-and-timber rich east Malaysian state whose Christian-dominated government is facing a strong challenge from Moslem groups.

State Communications Minister Chan Tet appealed to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad not to opt for emergency rule, but said the federal government should step in to restore calm.

The Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) of Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan is not a member of Dr Mahathir's 11-party National Front coalition.

The blasts occurred as the high court sat to hear arguments on a writ to stop Mr Kitingan from holding fresh elections 10 months after his PBS won bitterly contested state polls.

An independent assemblyman, said to be aligned with the Moslem-based United Sabah National Organisation (USNO), is seeking a declaration that Mr Kitingan cannot advise State Governor Adnan Robert to dissolve the 54-member assembly because his appointment as chief minister is being challenged in court.

USNO leader Mustapaha Harun filed a suit shortly after the April state polls claiming that he was the legal chief minister because Mr Adnan had sworn him into office before Mr Kitingan, although the PBS had scored a narrow win.

He claimed that Mr Adnan had no power to revoke his appointment because a chief minister, once appointed, could only be removed by the state assembly. The high court is due to rule on the suit on April 15.

The hearing for the writ to stop the elections continued Wednesday despite the blasts but a large crowd estimated at some 1,000 people had gathered outside the court house. Many carried banners saying "Kitingan has not right to dissolve the assembly."

Police chased and caught a man shortly after one of the blasts, a police spokesman said.

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CSO: 4200/797

MALAYSIA

PRC DELEGATION CHIEF ON TRADE PROSPECTS

BK090821 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0658 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Pulau Pinang, March 9 (BERNAMA)--Trade between Malaysia and China has registered an increase in recent years, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guo Dongpo said Sunday. Except for some isolated cases, entrepreneurs from both countries did not encounter much red tape when they conducted direct trading activities, he told reporters on arrival at the Bayan Lepas airport in this northern state.

Guo is leading a 22-member trade promotion delegation for a one-day visit here. They will be visiting a few factories at the free trade zone in Perai and Bayan Lepas townships later in the day.

On the trade balance, Guo said both countries had on the average an equal share of the trade although it had been in China's favour in recent years.

He hoped Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's visit to China last November and the present visit by the delegation would lead to a more favourable trade balance for Malaysia next year.

Guo said although the main purpose of the delegation's visit was to promote trade between both countries they had concluded a few small business deals and were in the process of negotiating several more.

He said China had been importing primary commodities such as palm oil and rubber from Malaysia in recent years and hoped that the trade in this field would be further expanded.

On hand to welcome the delegation was Pulau Pinang Chinese Chamber of Commerce President Saw Hun Eng and Pulau Pinang Malay Chamber of Commerce President Syed Abbas al-Habshee.

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CSO: 4200/797

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR DENIES DEALINGS IN LOAN SCANDAL

BK111427 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has said that he had no dealings whatsoever with George Tan as prime minister, as an UMNO [United Malays National Organization] officer, or in his personal capacity. He said this in a letter appended to a white paper on the GMF [Bumiputera Malaysia Finance] loan scandal that was tabled in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] today. The letter was addressed to Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad Executive Chairman Tan Sri Haji Bakir Ismail. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said UMNO had never received any contributions in any form from George Tan, BMF officials, or companies linked to them.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, whose name is mentioned in the report of the BMF committee of inquiry, told Tan Sri Haji Bakir that it was normal for senior government officials and government-owned company executives to meet him. He said officially or unofficially they briefed him on the works and projects that came under their care. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said normally such briefings were general in nature and he sometimes issued directives to the officers. But he was not involved in the actual implementation of those directives.

The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, in his letter to Tan Sri Haji Bakir, said he was acquainted with Dr Rais Saniman, who had met him on several occasions. Datuk Musa said Dr Rais, in his capacity as an officer of Bank Bumiputera responsible for arranging syndicated loans for the Malaysian Government, had met him several times. In these meetings, he said he had to allow Dr Rais to brief him as deputy prime minister on the progress of arrangements [words indistinct] loans. Dr Musa said that in one of these meetings Dr Rais had mentioned and tried to elaborate on matters pertaining to his private business in Hong Kong.

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CSO: 4200/797

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT TO SEND PALM OIL EXPERT TO PRC 'SOON'

BK101245 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Ipoh, Malaysia, March 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Malaysian Government will send an expert on palm oil to China soon to help the republic in the processing of palm oil to various primary food products including margarine, Deputy Primary Industries Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayob said.

Opening a branch meeting of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), dominant party of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition, in Kampung Gajah, about 30 km from this capital of the northern Perak state Sunday, he said that the expert would probably be in China for a month.

Megat Junid said the move was in line with efforts to encourage the use of palm oil in foreign markets, especially China where attempts were being made to intensify the production of soap and instant noodles using palm oil.

China, he added, imported about 80,000 tonnes of palm oil annually from Malaysia.

He said that China and several countries visited by the current trade delegation headed by Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong were expected to increase the export of Malaysian palm oil.

After visiting Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea, the delegation would probably head for the United States and Europe, he added.

On the fall in the oil palm price, Megat Junid said that this resulted from various factors including the recent reduction of palm oil imports by the United States and India.

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CSO: 4200/797

MALAYSIA

PETRONAS CHAIRMAN ON FALL OF WORLD OIL PRICES

BK081029 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1010 GMT 8 Mar 86

/Article by Azman Ujang/

/Text/ Kuala Lumpur, 8 Mar (BERNAMA)--The current unprecedented fall in world oil prices is a most worrying development, Malaysia's National Petroleum Corp. (Petronas) Chairman Raja Mohar Badiozaman said Saturday.

"We are worried about our oil and gas revenues because as things are going now in the world oil market, we just do not know what is to come next," he said.

Raja Mohar told BERNAMA that the U.S.\$4 per barrel cut in the price of Petronas crude since 1 February had resulted in Petronas earning U.S.\$1 million (M\$2.5 million) less daily.

On an annual basis, this would mean a revenue fall of U.S.\$365 million.

Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin said Friday the spot price of Malaysian crude has fallen to about U.S.\$16 a barrel and it is not clear how low the decline will go.

The price of Malaysia's Tapis blend fell from U.S.\$28.65 in February 1985 to U.S.\$23.90 in February this year, but since then has dropped another U.S.\$7.

"Of course we are very worried about where the market is heading for because we just don't know when the price slide is going to end," Raja Mohar said.

Asked if Malaysia's current production of 510,000 barrels of oil will be trimmed following calls by OPEC to producers to reduce the market glut, he said the output level was set by the government and will not be adjusted unless directed by the government.

He also said that despite the market oversupply, Petronas faces no marketing problems for its oil which is of higher grade.

"As long as our price is right, we foresee no problems in selling our oil," Raja Mohar added.

The Petronas chairman also said efforts to maintain petroleum revenue is being compounded by the fact that the price of Malaysia's liquefied natural gas (LNG) is also expected to be adjusted downward.

He said officials of Malaysia LNG Sdn Bhd (MLNG) are now in Japan for talks on a revision of the pricing formula for LNG following changes in the "basket" of crude oil used to calculate LNG's oil equivalent.

The entire Malaysian LNG production is exported to Japan.

Japan's offtake from MLNG is to be increased to 6 million tons a year from April, up from 3.8 million tons in 1985-86.

/12228

CSO: 4200/789

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

BMF FUNDS INQUIRY REPORT--The final report on the BMF [Bumiputera Malaysia Finance] loan scandal reveals that a free-flowing fund from the BMF contributed to the rapid growth of the Carrian group. The report of a 3-man committee of inquiry into the scandal was made public in Kuala Lumpur today. It said that without the BMF, there might not have been the Carrian group. The committee was commissioned to probe the wrongdoings of the BMF which resulted in a loss of about 2.5 billion ringgit and probably the debts of a Malaysian banker as well. In giving details to the free flow of funds, the committee contends that criminal acts such as bribery and corruption as well as the cover-up on BMF massive loans could have been committed. It also revealed a concerted plan by certain personalities to make use of Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad funds to profit from the property boom in Hong Kong at that time. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 86 BK] /6662

COMMODITY PRODUCTION--Kuala Lumpur, Feb 26 (BERNAMA)--Malaysia accounts for 60 per cent of the world's palm oil production and 43 per cent of rubber, Land and Regional Development Minister Adib Adam said. He said the achievement was due in part to the success of land schemes where these crops were grown. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0615 GMT 26 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/797

24 March 1986

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO CONSOLIDATES RULE; ENRILE, RAMOS IN POWER STRUGGLE

HK090426 Hong Kong AFP in English 0416 GMT 9 Mar 86

/Article by Teodoro Benigno/

/Text/ Manila, 9 Mar (AFP)--In 11 days, President Corazon Aquino has stormed the judiciary, looks to a power struggle in the military to swing in her favor, and would now drop a legal guillotine on political holdouts, analysts say.

The 20-year-old fortress built by overthrown President Ferdinand Marcos is now coming apart, and the last remnants--political warlords, party loyalists and provincial chieftains--are expected to hoist a white flag soon. The Marcos judiciary fell this week when members of the Supreme Court and the intermediate appellate court handed in their resignations, together with the members of the highly unpopular commission on elections.

The 250,000-strong armed forces, according to analysts, are now engaged in a power struggle between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces Chief Gen Fidel Ramos. The betting is that General Ramos, the Philippines' most respected soldier and graduate of the U.S. West Point Academy, will eventually win because his power base of hard-core military professionals far exceeds that of the minister.

Mr Enrile's disadvantage is that he is a civilian, with "old boy" links to Mr Marcos whom he and General Ramos served faithfully until a near shootout with former forces chief Gen Fabian Ver's group led to their 22 February mutiny, pundits add.

Though a cousin of ex-President Marcos, General Ramos somehow escaped popular revulsion for the military, which struck General Ver, who fled with Mr Marcos 25 February for Honolulu.

The appointment of another West Pointer, Gen Rafael Ilete as deputy defense minister bolsters the Ramos group, it is said, since General Ilete, though long retired, is "a true soldier" widely admired by the officers corps.

Mr Enrile's military power base consists largely of young reformist junior officers who spearheaded the "reform the armed forces movement" which cropped up March 1985 during Philippine Military Academy graduation rites.

Analysts however expect no violence in this struggle for power, simply a slow erosion of Mr Enrile's base. His prestige reached an all-time high when he and General Ramos rebelled and "people's power" came to their rescue.

General Ramos and General Ileta are widely expected to give the military's full support to Mrs Aquino, whose other power anchor now is that without her seeking it, the U.S. Government presently consider her "America's darling."

The expected coup de grace for the political holdouts like majority held by the KBL--Mr Marcos's party--in the National Assembly, is its dissolution.

Mrs Aquino came to power through a bloodless people's rebellion and her "revolutionary government," according to constitutional experts, has the power to rule by decree if this should be necessary.

Dissolution of the National Assembly, where some of the most hated followers of Mr Marcos are posted, is expected to get wide popular approval. So are her plans to draw up a new constitution within /word indistinct/ days and submit this to a plebiscite.

The alleged long list of crimes and irregularities committed by the Marcos regime is beginning to unravel and about 40 crates brought by Mr Marcos to Honolulu are expected by U.S. diplomats here to yield "explosive" material.

U.S. intelligence and security services are now reportedly going thorough piles of highly classified documents contained in these crates and their contents if disclosed could hit a lot of big names still here, it is said.

Mrs Aquino, 53, alleged she was cheated of what many claim was a landslide victory in the 7 February snap polls. She nonetheless declared herself the winner even as Mr Marcos had himself proclaimed victor by the National Assembly 15 February.

Her millions of supporters flooded the streets at the behest of Roman Catholic Radio Veritas particularly after Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, asked for public support of the Enrile Ramos mutiny.

The church in Asia's only Christian country is President Aquino's main pillar of popular support. Outside of the military, the church is the best-organized and possibly the most credible force here, analysts say.

With the Marcos judiciary in a shambles, the military going for her even more strongly, the KBL-dominated National Assembly facing a legal guillotine, a new constitution in the offing, Mrs Aquino can move further afield, it is said.

This means anchoring her own political party, presumably the Laban Ng Bayan all over the countryside, as expected billions of dollars in promised U.S., Japan and other aid comes in to secure the country's economic footing.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY SATISFIED WITH AQUINO APPOINTMENTS

HK080352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0311 GMT 8 Mar 86

/Text/ Manila, 8 Mar (AFP)--The new Philippine military chief emerged as the most popular figure in President Corazon Aquino's government, according to a government think-tank poll published here Saturday, while the Central Bank chief, was the least-liked.

Overall, 73 percent of those surveyed by the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) said they were satisfied with Mrs Aquino's appointees to high government posts, while only 7 percent said they were not.

Gen Fidel Ramos, who last week led reformist military officers in a civilian-backed revolt which toppled the 20-year regime of strongman Ferdinand Marcos and installed the Aquino government, was liked by 91 percent while only 4 percent disliked him.

Former Senator Jovito Salonga, head of a commission which was given the task of trying to recover billions of dollars in money and property allegedly stashed away by the Marcos family abroad, had 88 percent voting in his favor.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, coleader of the uprising and among three high-ranking holdovers in the Marcos government, was liked by 82 percent.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, who ordered the padlocking of the country's largest savings bank--the Banco Filipino--while he held the same post in the Marcos government was disliked by 28 percent, while obtaining 59 percent approval rating.

The DAP said the survey was conducted by telephone 1 and 2 March among 400 randomly picked from over half a million of the population of Metropolitan Manila, which it said constituted 15 percent of its 4 million voters.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

DAILY EXPRESS EDITORIAL ON REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

HK061449 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Mar 86 p 4

/Editorial: "The Message Is Clear"/

/Text/ The message coming from the alter egos of President Aquino is clear. The government is revolutionary and it is accountable only to the people which swept her to the presidency, ending in a historic show of "people's power," the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

Because it is revolutionary, the Constitution is no longer in effect. Therefore, the government branches established by the Constitution are also no longer in effect.

Thus, it is expected that the judiciary will soon yield to the new president. In fact, four more members of the Supreme Court, including Chief Justice Ramon Aquino, vacated their offices yesterday, along with other justices in the other courts, including the Sandiganbayan. Thus, it is also being made clear that the Aquino government does not need what the KBL leaders are proposing to do: to legitimize or "constitutionalize" the takeover by the new president. There is simply no need for the Batasan by the revolutionary government.

Since a de facto dissolution of the Supreme Court and the legislature is expected to be a fait accompli soon, it is incumbent upon the new governors to speak up, and let the people know what to expect during the interregnum, how long the revolutionary character of the government is expected to last, and what guidelines to observe while the revolutionary is in existence.

There is no question here that the government is legal and its acts are binding on all citizens. But the sooner we have the principle of separation of powers back with us, a principle which has served as the cornerstone of democracy for the past 8 decades, and the sooner judges and justices are once again protected by the judicial security of tenure, the better it will be for all of us. That status quo is rife with uncertainties. And the expected interregnum is rife with possibilities--many of them suggesting chaos and the one-man rule which the past administration was accused of.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

PAPER REPORTS MARCOS' MARTIAL LAW PLANS

HK071429 Manila BUSINESS TODAY in English 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

/Article by Jose De Vera/

/Text/ Now it can be told.

Martial law would have been reimposed were it not for the people power that rallied behind Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel V. Ramos when they staged a revolt and declared their support for President Corazon Aquino.

The reimposition was to have taken place shortly after ousted President Marcos had taken his oath as the re-elected president.

This scenario was spelled out in a secret document, "Oplan Everlasting," which described the preparations for "destabilizing" the government to pave the way for reimposing martial rule.

Under the plan, some 700 civilians and soldiers who underwent training in Camp Capinpin in Tanay as early as 25 January were to be turned loose in Metro Manila.

The plan said they would all be armed with high-powered weapons and in civilian clothes, to be augmented by members of the Presidential Security Command.

Their mission was to kidnap and assassinate prominent members of the opposition and the ruling party as well as ranking military and police officers in the name of the communist New People's Army.

Along with these would be the bombing of buildings and business establishments, and sabotage and destruction of government installations.

When this chaotic atmosphere was already established in Metro Manila, troops would move in and there would be "street fighting," giving Marcos an excuse to reimpose martial law, according to the plan.

But the defection of Enrile and Ramos caught Marcos and Gen Fabian C. Ver, then AFP /Armed Forces of the Philippines/ chief of staff, flatfooted.

Ver was attending the wedding anniversary in Villamor Air Base of their air force chief Maj Gen Vicente M. Piccio Jr, when he was told of the defection. Taken aback, Ver immediately contacted Marcos.

The "neutralizer" in the unfolding drama was Brig Gen Pedro Balbanero, head of the Military Police Brigade whose headquarters is just behind the Defense Ministry building.

Balbanero had influence on the reformists, being a fellow graduate of the Philippine Military Academy /PMA/ as well as president of the PMA Alumni Association.

On the 1st day of the revolt, armored and artillery units of the Philippine Marines sneaked into the Logistics Command (Logcom) compound, ready to shell the nearby Defense Ministry building where Enrile and Ramos were holed in.

Inside Camp Aguinaldo, another Marine contingent, part of the camp security, had also prepared to attack.

What they were waiting for was the president's go-signal through Ver to "smash and destroy" the rebels.

But with Balbanero acting as go-between Enrile and Marcos were able to communicate via telephone and they agreed that no troop movement would take place.

Then came the critical hour. Balbanero succeeded in persuading the Marine contingent inside Camp Aguinaldo to hold their fire. So with the Marines at the Logcom compound.

The Marines at Logcom were told by Balbanero that if they fired at the camp, including Camp Crame, there would be much bloodshed, with PMA graduates fighting their fellow /word indistinct/ and Marines against Marines.

By that time also, people power was already at its peak along Epifanio de los Santos Avenue especially between Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo.

The result was a standstill and the order to attack from Malacanang never came.

Then came the defection from loyalists which started as a trickle and ended in a flood. It was all over.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

FINANCE MINISTER DISPOSES OF PERSONAL ASSETS

HK070530 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 86 p 6

/Article by Noel D. De Luna/

/Text/ Minister of Finance Jaime Ongpin has started disposing of his personal assets to avoid possible conflict of interest between his government position and his role in the private corporate sector, BUSINESS DAY sources said.

Yesterday cross sales of 1.92 million EEI shares valued at P2.98 million; 144,000 Benguet Corp. shares worth P6.12 million; and then another 39,400 Benguet Corp. shares for P1.65 million were executed at the Manila Stock Exchange.

The executing broker was Wolff & Co., Inc. which is chaired by Luis Ongpin Sr, Jaime's father.

Stockbrokers speculated that the shares that moved could have been Jaime's because the executing price was nearly equal the companies' book value per share.

EEI, which has been rising dramatically for the past weeks and is currently being traded at P1.62 per share in the market, dropped to P1.56 per share on the open market. The transaction price for the special block sale, however, was also P1.56 per share indicating that the exchange was done along reasonable prices. EEI's book value per share as of 1984 was estimated at P1.62 per share. It could go up higher for 1985 since the construction company made a turnaround and generated a net income of P600,000.

Benguet Corp. is currently trading at P18 to P20 per share in the free market. Yesterday's negotiated price was P42 and P42.50 per share, a reflection more of Benguet Corp.'s book value, estimated by brokers at P40 per share.

No one could figure out who bought those shares, however.

Stockbrokers could only speculate that those shares could either be bought by the company itself and reverted to its treasury stock; or the shares were placed in a blind trust account.

Although no disclosure statement could be found in the Securities and Exchange Commission /SEC/ on the prearranged deal, sources in the SEC doubted whether

Ongpin "would place those stocks in a blind trust considering his honesty. It's more probable that he really sold out and cut off ties with Benguet and EEI."

While a blind trust would technically mean that the beneficial owner could not make any decision at all on the performance of his assets, the country's laws regarding such trusts are vague. And, BUSINESS DAY sources in the SEC said, "considering the personal ties that Filipinos have, it's still possible that the beneficial owner could interfere in the disposition of his assets even as legally the beneficial owner could not do so."

BUSINESS DAY sources in Benguet Corp., meanwhile, made no comment on the movement of the shares at the exchange saying only that "we'll issue a statement tomorrow (today) and the only thing we can say is that Ongpin will have to sever his ties with Benguet and EEI."

No mention has been made, however, of Ongpin's holdings in Stanford Microsystems Inc. The transfer of his shares in SMI though could be a little bit expensive and problematic compared to his transfer of Benguet Corp. and EEI because trading on Stanford Microsystems has temporarily been suspended.

SMI has gone to the SEC to ask for a suspension of debt payments and has asked to be placed under a management committee or rehabilitation receiver.

SMI remains listed on the exchanges and as such transfers of shares would only be subject to a $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 percent transaction tax rather than on the expensive capital gains tax which ranges from 10 percent to 20 percent of capital gains.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS FERNANDEZ' CHARGE AGAINST VIRATA

HK070703 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 4

/"Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "The Inside Man"/

/Text/ Now that Ferdinand Marcos is no longer around to protect and cover up for his boys, the time has arrived for hand washing and finger pointing. It is just as well because when cohorts begin blaming one another, the truth is bound to surface.

Central Bank /CB/ Governor Jose B. Fernandez has started the ball rolling. He points to the Finance Ministry, ergo Cesar Virata, as the culprit responsible for the billions of pesos that were created to support the Marcos election campaign.

According to Fernandez, he refused to give the national government further advances in the amount of P2.8 billion during the campaign because it was already overdrawn. So, Fernandez said, the Finance Ministry resorted to issuing and cashing Treasury warrants through some banks, presumably in amounts running up to billions, as a means of raising instant cash.

The procedure usually is for the Finance Ministry to cash these warrants through a bank which normally assumes that they are properly funded. The bank then turns around and gets cash for those warrants from the CB. That way, the bank is able to immediately replenish its coffers and to stay liquid, especially if the amounts are substantial.

If what Fernandez says is accurate, then Virata was guilty of issuing and cashing bouncing checks because it was evident that the national government at the time was already bankrupt because even the CB refused to extend it any more advances. But the banks that cashed them must also have been willing accomplices because there was no way they could rationalize that the government was solvent at the time.

Were all the banks in on this? I doubt it, probably only government institutions because private banks would surely not have looked too kindly on checks from an obviously bankrupt client.

Does this mean then that because of his hand washing and finger pointing Fernandez came out of this scam lily-white? I hardly think so. On the record, he may have put his foot down on direct CB advances to the national government because it no longer had any deposits with the CB. That would have made him some sort of a Marcosian nemesis.

On the other hand and by his own statement, Fernandez admitted that he had to keep making good on the warrants otherwise the banking system might collapse. Since most private banks were not involved, he probably equated the system with a few government financial institutions.

In other words, while Fernandez refused to give direct advances to the national government, he accepted bouncing checks instead. He therefore would like to appear that he had no responsibility whatsoever for the creation of billions of pesos used in the Marcos campaign.

As far as he was concerned, it was the Finance Ministry that issued the bouncing warrants which the CB had to make good as a matter of routine for the sake of the banking industry. Frankly, I think they are one and the same thing--accommodation beyond credit limits.

If we were talking about insignificant amounts. I imagine that the Finance Ministry might have been able to get away with one or two bad checks. But since billions were involved, I certainly cannot understand why Fernandez should not have taken the proper steps to stop such a farce.

He claims he had the gumption to refuse further advances to the government. Would it not have been as easy to inform the banks that the CB would no longer entertain treasury warrants?

And then to claim that it was entirely the doing of the Finance Ministry is hard to swallow. He even claimed that he did not know what amounts were involved. This is hardly credible because the banks involved must have very quickly turned in those warrants to the CB since none of them could have carried billions in withdrawals over even the shortest period of time. This meant that the CB received them and recorded them, amounts and all. So how can Fernandez not know the exact amounts?

I do not think, therefore, that Fernandez can wash his hands off this incredible scam by simply pointing a finger at Virata. If Virata indeed manufactured bouncing checks, he could only have succeeded in encashing these warrants if he had an inside man at the CB.

Guess who?

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

PRESIDENTIAL YACHT HIATUS, RETURN PROMPTS CONCERN

HK070521 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 13

/Article by Sarah Monks/

/Excerpt/ The missing Philippine presidential yacht, Ang Pangulo, made a surprise return to Manila yesterday amid continued suspicion by Aquino government officials that it had shipped crates of Marcos family valuables to Hong Kong.

In a telephone call to Manila, the SCM POST broke the news of the 2,727-ton vessel's return to the head of the newly-appointed Presidential Commission on Good Government, Mr Jovito Salonga.

He said that according to his information the yacht had been to Hong Kong and had left the territory on Saturday.

However, it was confirmed yesterday there was no record in any branch of the Hong Kong Government of the vessel's entry, legal or illegal, to local waters in the past few days.

The SCM POST spoke to Manila residents who confirmed that Ang Pangulo had reappeared in Manila Bay and was anchored a few hundred meters from Manila Yacht Club, close to Philippine Coast Guard headquarters.

A Reuters report last night, quoting Philippine Navy officials, said Ang Pangulo had been in a government shipyard at Cavite, 40 km south of Manila, for "safe-keeping" since the rebellion which toppled the Marcos Government.

Mr Salonga told the SCM POST he would send investigators to Cavite to determine whether the oceangoing ship had been there throughout the period of its apparent disappearance.

The five-member Commission on Good Government was appointed by President Corazon Aquino to recover "ill-gotten" wealth of the Marcos Administration and to take over all companies owned by the Marcos family and close associates.

Conflicting reports say Ang Pangulo, which is 78-meters long, steamed out of Manila Bay late at night on or about Monday, 24 February.

Mr Salonga's team is also expected to investigate whether any "cargo" was off-loaded or transshipped at Cavite.

A legal expert on the Presidential Commission, Dr Pedro Yap, said Ang Pangulo had been seen moving up the Pasig River, which runs alongside Malacanang Palace, around the time of the Marcos helicopter evacuation.

He believes that smaller boats ferried crates to the presidential yacht of valuables that the former first family were unable to get out of the Philippines on their flight from the country last week.

Dr Yap said the new administration wanted the boat back because it is the property of the Philippine Government.

More importantly, he said, they want to know what cargo it may have carried out and where it may have been taken.

Until yesterday, the commission's trail had gone cold on the whereabouts of Ang Pangulo.

"We checked Guam. Nothing there. We asked the Americans to help," said Dr Yap.

While the search was on, Dr Yap said he would also explore the possibility that Ang Pangulo may have headed for countries friendly with the former rulers, particularly with Mrs Imelda Marcos.

He intended to pursue inquiries with China and the Soviet Union through available diplomatic channels.

Sources in Hong Kong yesterday did not rule out the possibility that--presupposing Ang Pangulo made a mysterious trip from the Philippines--it could have come close to Hong Kong without entering the territory's waters.

However, rough seas and high winds around that time would have made any rendezvous with other vessels relatively hazardous--especially if a valuable cargo was involved.

In the past couple of days, REUTER reports, U.S. customs inspectors from Alaska to California and Hawaii have been on the lookout for the deposed president's yacht.

American intelligence reports indicated the yacht had set sail from the Philippines only hours after the Marcos family and their associates left on board a U.S. Air Force transport for Guam, then Hawaii on 26 February.

U.S. coastal authorities had been alerted to inform Washington if the ship was spotted.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS DAY INTERVIEWS SISON PRIOR TO RELEASE

HK070056 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 6

/Article by Ramon R. Isberto; passages within slantlines published in italics/

/Text/ /The Military Security Command (MSC) stockade deep in the heart of Fort Bonifacio is one of the least accessible places in the country, said one MP (Military Police) sergeant manning the army camp's Forbes Park gate last Monday. In his 10 years in the service, he hasn't set foot inside the MSC compound, he said. Security at the detention center that housed martyred Senator Benigno Aquino Jr for 7 years is "tough."/

/Things have changed somewhat in the early days of the regime of Ninoy's popular widow. Over the past few days, platoons of journalists--local and foreign--have trekked to and actually gotten inside the MSC compound. The subject of their interest is Jose Ma. Sison, the alleged founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines /CPP/. Sison, along with fellow camp Crame detainee Bernabe Buscayno and Camp Bagong Diwa detainee Ruben Guevarra, are the "hardcore" cases whose ultimate fate is still being debated by the new government./

/One enters the MSC compound by first waiting at its gate for an MSC staff car to fetch you. That day, it was Maj Theodore White who was taking on the chauffer's duties. BUSINESS DAY found Sison inside a conference room winding up an interview with two women journalists. The group was later joined by three foreign journalists who formed the next chain in the relay system of interviews that Sison has had to endure while waiting for what he hopes will his early release. The following are excerpts from that conversation./

On His Expectations For Possible Release

I'm just guessing. And my guess is as good as yours. Wednesday (5 March) as you know is when the committee to release detainees is scheduled to discuss our cases. Possibly Wednesday afternoon or Thursday.

"I've become more confident about our prospects after President Aquino issued Proclamation No 1 last Sunday, which repealed Proclamation Nos 2045 and 2045-A of Marcos. I'm pleased over that proclamation because it affects me favorably on three points. First, it restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Implicitly, it had the effect of dissolving the holdover military commissions

(Special Military Commission No 1 and Military Commission No 25) trying the subversion and rebellion cases against me. Third, it wipes out those two cases against me. You see, those holdover military commissions, which were carried over from the martial law period, are supposed to have jurisdiction over the cases against me. Those cases cannot be brought elsewhere because then my right against double jeopardy would be violated."

Plans If Released

"I would like to go back to writing and teaching. In UP /the University of the Philippines/. /Siyempre, first choice yan/ /that is always the first choice/. I would like idea subjects. May be, /aampunin ako ng bang departments/. /Maybe I'll be adopted by the other departments/. I understand that the political science and philosophy departments are very interesting. You know the most political people in UP did not come from the political science department. They always came from the English department, especially when it came to carrying progressive ideas. You have I.P. Soliongco, Joe Lansang, S.P. Lopez--they were English majors. I don't know how it is now. Usually, the best students in the political science department would just get ideas from American textbooks. You know, excelling at UP sometimes involves just being good at echoing the books. I have four kids. And what I am most happy about is that I am going to see them all, particularly my three elder children. My eldest, a girl, is now 26."

On the 'People-power Revolution'

"I am very prudent. I don't call the happening a revolution, it was kind of a /mestizo/ /mixed blood/. It was a combination of military revolt and popular uprising. One analyst may even dare to call it a semicoup. It cannot be, at the moment, called a coup in the fullest sense. The military leaders did not get power for themselves, so far. They did remove the incumbent president but only with the decisive support of the people. No one side can claim complete responsibility for the rise of Mrs. Aquino to power. Military revolt would not have been enough. If there were no people's support, the Marcos loyalists would have smashed the group at (Camp) Crame. If it were a purely unarmed people's uprising I don't think Marcos would abdicate."

"An unarmed uprising may be possible, but what about the cost in blood? It is difficult to assume the responsibility. Not even the revolutionaries would assume the responsibility of having so many people killed. Because, you know, in such a fight, it is not necessarily a good group of military men who would benefit. It's a good thing that there was a military group which, because they were fighting for their own survival, immediately announced that they accepted civilian supremacy."

"When I read the Catholic Bishops' pastoral letter that the (Marcos) regime has no moral basis, no legitimacy, /sabi ko na/ /as I said/ the objective basis for a people's uprising was already there. You can bring in a lot of people. But there is no guarantee that in the chain of events a civilian government with a democratic orientation would arise. /Baka mamaya ang lalabas lang/ /what might turn out/ is what I would call a gorilla government, no democratic pretensions whatsoever, just a military junta."

Is the New Regime a Revolutionary Government?

"When I use the word revolution I refer to the total change of a social system in favor of another. A 'revolutionary government,' however, is a technical term being employed. Sometimes, it is called a 'provisional government.' By force of circumstances or by the circumstances of force, the authority is established and it can overcome pre-established institutions for the time being until that authority can normalize the situation.

"In this case, you know the Batasang Pambansa was on vacation and Marcos had been proclaimed by this Batasan. So, there can be no immediate compliance with the de facto Constitution.

"The situation is still unsettled. Substantial gains have been made in advancing democracy in terms of formal rights and processes. But putting the substance into these would involve more work and more unity among the popular forces."

On President Aquino's Moves

"She is moving intelligently in trying to improve her position. Mrs. Aquino is very smart. (Defense Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile and (Gen Fidel) Ramos, I heard, wanted her to go to Camp Crame on the 2nd day. She refused. It was her way of saying that she just cannot be in anybody's bed. And that she was in a position to call off the people anytime. That was a subtle way of showing that the people were the decisive force in ousting Marcos."

On Aquino's Call to 'People Power'

"It is extremely necessary for Mrs Aquino to maintain and develop people's power because circumstances are such that she is inheriting almost wholly the military machinery left by Mr Marcos. It might even be said that if there were no people's power she would have nothing against the objective fact that Minister Enrile and General Ramos have become very powerful, more powerful than they ever were under the Marcos administration. Minister Enrile also controls the balance within the Batasan--the so-called nonpartisan group that makes the majority to proclaim Cory Aquino as President. People's power is extremely necessary to Mrs Aquino to strengthen the presidency.

"There are also the grave problems left by Marcos. These are problems of social structure that were aggravated by the fascist dictatorship. She has to have the strong support of the people in order to be secure in her position, in order to achieve stability for the sake of achieving progress or just licking the problems left by Marcos.

"Mrs Aquino must secure control of the civil bureaucracy and the military. Then she can attend to such problems as the overlarge foreign debt and maintain the economy. I don't think there is going to be a large positive growth in the economy. I think she should be satisfied if she can maintain the economy or reduce the deterioration. I personally would not demand too much."

On Reorganizing the Civilian Government

"There's one good thing about the Aquino regime. It tries to be democratic right away. So that, if you pose objections to what she wants, you can do so. At the same time, that can be a source of weakness. Everything has two contradictory aspects. It is a matter of balancing the two.

"I think (Local Governments Minister) Aquilino Pimentel has already been criticized for moving too fast in trying to replace local officials. If I remember correctly, Marcos--despite the shock effect of martial law--did not immediately replace all mayors. He rode on them. Even the Americans, when they came to conquer the Philippines, relied immediately on the existing municipal leaders. Pimentel seems to be in a hurry to make a wholesale replacement of local mayors. There is going to be /barikadas/ /rallies/ all over the country.

"I think they should pull back. Anyway, the message has already been put across: (the local mayors) can be removed. If I were to think from their viewpoint, they should remove only the most notorious mayors and try to win over the others. Then, when local elections are held, you toss the ball. May the best jumper get the ball.

"As for the Batasan, I would have to respect their viewpoint. It appears that as much as possible they would want Mrs Aquino to be declared by the Batasan in accordance with the de facto Constitution. The ambiguity which carries the threat of asserting the power of the revolutionary government all the way is a good threat to the members of the Batasan so that they cannot really use the KBL majority to prevent Mrs Aquino from insisting on the presidency. These are practical people. Politicians in this country are very flexible. They belong basically to the elite and can easily understand each other.

"Mrs Aquino is not one who will threaten you with arrest as Marcos did. But a president can get his or her way in many ways. Marcos used to have two weapons to make other politicians fall in line. The threat of arrest and the threat of tax investigation by the BIR /Bureau of Internal Revenue/. A good politician is not crude."

The Attitude of the CPP and NPA

"I'm just guessing. But I think they're watching developments. The new government has certain positive aspects. But there are still fundamental problems to solve. It's not enough to have democratic rights and processes recognized and being promoted as far as possible. How will you put substance into that democracy?

"The lasting support of the people can be maintained only if you tackle their fundamental problems. That would mean national sovereignty and independence in the field of the economy, politics, culture and foreign policy and genuine land reform. If you look at the concrete circumstances of the country, the majority of the people are peasants. Their problem must be the main problem of democracy. Emancipating the peasant majority of the people is to democratize the people."

On U.S. Policy Towards the Philippines

"The structure of policymaking in the United States is complex and the reality in the Philippines is complex. In any case, I think they must learn to respect the national sovereignty of the Filipino people and their desire to solve so many problems left by Marcos. One may be tempted to say that the ultra-Right rascals of the Reagan Administration would like to pass on to Mrs Aquino tasks for which Marcos was finally proven to be unable to carry out, such as submitting the country further to economic policy dictates by the IMF, pushing a counter-insurgency campaign and a rabid anticommunist policy and extending the U.S. bases beyond 1991.

"There are very conspicuous differences between Mr Marcos and Mrs Aquino. On the question of the IMF-WB, Marcos just followed and kept on begging. Mrs Aquino says that certain positive examples provided by Argentina may be followed in getting better terms from foreign creditors. Mrs Aquino is open to something more than what (Finance Minister Jaime) Ongpin pronounces. Ongpin has a strong bias for a plantation economy. I think someone has to complement Jimmy Ongpin. It is a sad thing simply to shift from Bobby to Jimmy and have a simplistic notion of free enterprise for a semicolonial and semifeudal country.

"On counterinsurgency, Marcos thought he could just hunt down and kill communists. Mrs Aquino is trying to give peace a chance by fostering the democratic situation and offering conditions for revolutionaries to come to terms with the new government.

"I've read reports of CPP and NDF /National Democratic Front/ reactions and there have been certain statements quite appreciative of the Aquino government. I think they should consider seriously the proposals made by Mrs Aquino."

On a Possible Comeback by Marcos

"Yes, there is still a possibility that the Marcos group may stage a comeback, which is a good reason for the people to maintain their vigilance and continue the democratic struggle. Marcos is in a better position now than the forces of the present government ever were when they were still in the opposition. He still has loyal people in the civilian bureaucracy and the military. And going by press reports, he still has a lot of money--as much as \$10 billion." "Marcos may use these resources not for himself director or his family, but possible for a surrogate in staging a comeback."

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

PARAMILITARY FORCES ON NEGROS TO KEEP ARMS

HK041352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 4 Mar 86

/Text/ Bacolod, Philippines, 4 Mar (AFP)--Paramilitary forces in sugar-rich Negros island will not be disarmed because it would pave the way for a communist takeover, the island's military commander said Tuesday.

Col Isigani De Los Santos said in a press statement that the disarming of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) would create a vacuum which the regular army could not fill.

The colonel, who is embroiled in a controversy over a statement he made saying the CHDF had not committed any abuses in the past, also denied that there were any private armies on the island and said all firearms issued by the military had been accounted for.

A spokesman for the Bayan /Bagong Alyansang Makabayan--New People's Alliance/ alliance political party, which lost 21 people killed when the CHDF opened fire in what has become known as the Escalante massacre last September, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday they planned to challenge Colonel De Los Santos' statement.

A group of moderate planters said they planned to call for his ouster.

Meanwhile the provincial commander of Negros Occidental Col Andreas Superable said he had received feelers from rebels wanting to come down from the hills, but that he felt pessimistic about the prospect of them laying down their arms.

Colonel Superable, who is also the target of a petition calling for his ouster because of his alleged involvement in the killing of a city police chief, said that military headquarters in Manila had called for an inventory of all firearms in the region and the recovery of those without licenses.

President Corazon Aquino has called for a ceasefire with the estimated 16,000 to 18,000 strong communist New People's Army (NPA), but to date the NPA have reacted warily, saying that negotiations may be possible in the future, but they are not ready to lay down their arms.

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CSO: 4200/792

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

PC OFFICERS RELIEVED OF POSTS--Camp Olivas, Pampanga--Several ranking Constabulary officers in Central Luzon, including all the 12 in Tarlac, have been relieved of their respective commands following the relief of Brig Gen Isidoro de Guzman, commander of the Central Luzon Regional Unified Command (RUC). Camp Olivas authorities listed those relieved in Tarlac as Col Rolando Roque, provincial commander, Maj Napoleon Castro, Maj Antonio Baquiran, Capts Romeo Yaranon, Ruben Rodriguez, Tito Samson, Fortunato Nundalian, Charlie Valdez, Fernando Robles, Florence Magundayao, Efren Fuensalila and Fredilito Alegre. De Guzman was relieved by Col Plaridel Abaya as commander of the RUC-3 and Col Lorenzo Mateo as PC-INP /Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police/ regional commander. Both commands were held by De Guzman. Aside from Roque, the other provincial commanders who were relieved were Col Jose Andaya of Bataan, Col Tranquilino Aspiras of Zambales and Lt Col Cecilio Pinilia of Aurora. The newly-designated provincial commanders are Lt Col Constancio Lasaten for Aurora, Maj Rodrigo Baloyo for Tarlac, Maj Florentino Jumarabon for Zambales and Pinilia for Bataan. /Text/ /Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 11 HK/ 12228

NAKASONE'S INVITATION TO AQUINO--President Aquino is expected to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other leaders of industrialized countries in May, if she accepts the invitation of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit Tokyo and take part in the summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries. Nakasone said he would be very pleased if Mrs Aquino accepts the invitation and that he would introduce her to leaders of the participating countries, including Britain, Canada, France, Italy, the United States, West Germany, and Japan. The summit will take place from 4 to 6 May. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

MAJOR STRIKES UNRESOLVED--Three major strikes affecting vital sectors of the economy remain unresolved. The strike-bound firms are the Philippine Long-distance Telephone Co. /PLDT/, the Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp., and (?San Terrano). The walkout at the PLDT has badly affected local calls since Monday. Calls have been delayed due to the absence of personnel manning the central operating stations in Manila and Cebu. The local PLDT also reported it takes 10 minutes before a long-distance call can be placed. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

VISAYAN MILITARY COUNCIL--The military will convene the regional crisis management council in Cebu City to assess the current peace and order situation in

the central Visayas. Col Jose Santos, acting commander of regional unified command 7, said a special study group has been formed to study the crime situation in Cebu. According to Santos, the assessment is necessary for the military's counterinsurgency and anticrime campaign. He said he plans to augment PC /Philippine Constabulary/ troopers with the Integrated National Police in order to strengthen the campaign against crime in the cities and rural areas in the region. /Text/ /Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 6 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

SIX NPA KILLED--Tagum, Davao del Norte--Six still unidentified New People's Army (NPA) men were killed in an encounter with Scout Rangers who broke up a regional conference of NPA leaders in Barangay Magdung, this town, last Sunday. A soldier was also killed in the running gunbattle that started Sunday morning. He was identified as Cpl Bernardod Fran, 27. Col Marcelo Blando, group Panther commander of the 1st Scout Ranger regiment, said about 100 rebels were involved in the encounter with Rangers who were supported by helicopter gunships. He said the gunbattle was preceded by a series of encounters in the outskirts of neighboring Mato Town in the last 3 days. Another three rebels were killed in those encounters. /Text/ /Manila Bulletin Today in English 4 Mar 86 p 6 HK/ 12228

FOUR KILLED IN NPA ATTACK--Lallo, Cagayan--Two military men and two civilians were killed while four others were wounded when a passenger jeep bound for Barangay Logac, Bicud, Lallo was ambushed by unidentified armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA) last Monday. Lt Col Jovencio Mendoza, executive officer of the 17th Infantry Battalion, identified the fatalities as Pfc Bernardo Ramos and Pat Archie Israel, 12, of Barangay Logac, Lallo, and Domingo Caburao, 15, of San Pedro, Lasam. The four wounded civilians were identified as Boy Bernada, 34, Naty Ursula, 24, midwife, Augustine Cachola, 29, and Merlita Abiog, a teacher, all are residents of this town. They were taken to Aparri emergency hospital for treatment. Lt Crecencio Ferrer, intelligence officer of the 17th Infantry Battalion, said the soldiers were on their way to Bicud detachment to join the operations against the dissidents when the were ambushed. /Text/ /Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 7 HK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/792

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW SENDS LETTER TO PHILIPPINES' ENRILE

BK111223 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has sent a personal letter to the Filipino Defense Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, praising him for his courage and patriotism in helping Mrs Corazon Aquino to become the new president of the Philippines.

"You have changed the course of history," Mr Lee said in the letter published in the latest issue of ASIaweek magazine. It was part of an article from the Philippines on latest developments in that country.

The Prime Minister said Mr Enrile and the chief of the Filipino Armed Forces, General Fidel Ramos, deserved the gratitude of Filipinos and all the people of ASEAN.

Mr Enrile and Gen Ramos led a military rebellion which eventually forced President Ferdinand Marcos and his family to flee the country. Mr Marcos had threatened to use force against the rebels, who made their move on 22 February.

Mr Lee was deeply concerned about the fate of Mr Enrile and his associates during the recent crisis. In his letter addressed to "Dear Juan", he said: "I held my breath when I heard the news over the BBC at 11 pm on Saturday, 22 February. They broadcast parts of what you and Ramos said. It was riveting. I awoke at 6 am on Sunday to listen to the BBC news, relieved that you (Enrile) were still alive. I listened every hour on the hour. With every passing hour, your peril lessened."

Mr Lee recalled that ASEAN issued a statement on Sunday night at 10 pm simultaneously in all the capitals of the regional grouping. It called for a non-violent solution and expressed fears of a civil war. The statement was delayed for several hours because some form of words had to be redrafted and agreed upon.

"By Monday morning, the tide was on your side," Mr Lee told Mr Enrile. "Danger was no longer imminent. By Tuesday morning it was over, unless Ver (Gen Fabian Ver, the former armed forces chief) launched a suicidal defiant assault. Together with Gen Ramos, you deserve the gratitude of all Filipinos, and all the people of ASEAN."

"The crisis was high drama. I watched you, Ramos and your small, but brave, force of men with awe and apprehension. You knew the risks. You have my unbounded admiration for this act of patriotism and courage. The outcome has given a great opportunity for your new president to put things right."

ASIaweek described Mr Lee's letter as unusual. But it was one, the magazine said, which left no doubt about Mr Lee's feelings during President Marcos's last hours in power.

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CSO: 4200/798

24 March 1986

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE CHANGES BUDGET STYLE, PLEDGES LOW TAXES

HK081002 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 8 Mar 86

/Article by John Thomas/

/Text/ Singapore, 8 Mar (AFP)--The Singapore Government broke its tradition of surplus budgeting by presenting annual estimates on Friday without the usual tax increases and pledging to keep levies low for as long as possible.

But in presenting to Parliament his budget proposals for the fiscal year starting in April, Finance Minister Richard Hu warned that another break with tradition--indirect taxation--may be in the offing.

His proposals envisage a real deficit of more than 3.22 billion Singapore dollars (1.5 billion U.S.), to be covered by reserves and domestic loans.

"Being an open economy, dependent mainly on our human resources, we must never allow our tax burden to be so high as to become a disincentive to work and enterprise," expalined Mr Hu.

The genuinely painless budget, seen as out of character for a government that scoffs at anything that smacks of "state welfarism," was hailed by doyens of the business community, who felt that views had been taken into account for the first time.

The change stems from a review of government policy undertaken in the face of a 1.8 percent contraction of the economy in 1985, compared to 8.2 percent growth in 1984, government sources and economic analysts said.

The estimated revenue of 18.84 billion dollars (8.97 billion U.S.), against expenditure of 22.06 billion dollars (10.5 billion U.S.), reflects the government's lower income expectations in the light of Singapore's downturn in business, they said.

"The government realizes it has to let up on taxation and go on for some time on the reserves it built up to help business if it is to be able to realize more taxes again," said a businessman who welcomed the budget.

With Singapore suffering its worst slump since independence in 1965, official assets grew by 3.9 billion dollars (1.9 billion U.S.) to 43 billion dollars (20.47 billion U.S.) last year and foreign reserves rose by 4.3 billion dollars (2.06 billion U.S.) to 27.08 billion dollars (12.9 billion U.S.).

Mr Hu proposed lowering the upper limit of both personal income and corporate tax by 7 percent to 33 percent from the next calendar year.

The tax breaks were a sweetener to help offset the 12 percent pay cut slapped on Singaporeans from April, which was accompanied by an exhortation to forego wage rises until the economic situation improved.

However, the government has made clear it will not continue indefinitely to let Singaporeans enjoy reduced personal income tax and corporate tax and low public utility rates and surcharges.

These taxes account for a third of the government's annual revenue, and the cuts announced would reduce government income by more than 1 billion dollars (476 million U.S.), according to unofficial estimates.

"This government is committed to avoid getting into a permanent budget deficit," Mr Hu warned.

"As direct taxes are lowered to meet competition, a point may be reached when consumption taxes will have to be brought in to provide a compensatory source of revenue."

He said Finance Ministry officials were working on the establishment of the machinery for the collection of the proposed indirect levy, which officials have said would be in the form of sales tax on a range of "nonessential" consumer goods, most of which are imported.

Barring a few items like alcohol, tobacco, petrol and motor vehicles--which are punishingly taxed--consumer goods are sold tax-free here in line with the government's advocacy of free trade, and to maintain Singapore's reputation as a shopping center.

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CSO: 4200/790

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE'S ECONOMIC GROWTH DECLINES--Singapore, 7 Mar (AFP)--The economy of Singapore contracted by 1.8 percent last year, compared with a growth rate of 8.2 percent in 1984, government statistics indicated. An economic survey of Singapore, prepared by the Trade and Industry Ministry and released Thursday, said the downturn brought a sharp decline in employment, for a 15-year record jobless rate of 4.9 percent at the end of the year. Both domestic and external demand declined during the year, industrial output fell sharply, and investment commitments dropped to a 5-year low of 1.1 billion dollars (510 million U.S.), the report said. The government, which is presenting its budget for the new fiscal year Friday, has embarked on a course of amendments to past policies aimed at getting the economy out of its doldrums. Government officials have forecast zero growth at worst for 1986, and a resumption of positive growth the following year. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 7 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/790

THAILAND

SITTHI DISCUSSES THAI-LAO RELATIONS

BK050139 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Mar 86 p 3

/Text/ Though Thailand is apparently moving to improve its relations with Laos, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that exchange of officials or official talks between the two countries will not take place for the time being.

Sitthi, who is scheduled to leave for a factfinding trip to the Northeast, said that Thailand has invited the Laotian Government to dispatch officials to discuss mutual problems, including the review of list of strategic products. "But the Vientiane Government has refused," the deputy premier said.

While there has not been any exchange of dialogue, Sitthi stressed that the two neighboring countries should not adopt a hostile attitude toward each other. He also said that he asked Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Chaiya Chindawong to draw up a list of products requested by the Laotian Government to pass the border; they include several types of fuel. A Laotian Embassy official in Bangkok told THE NATION yesterday that the Thai Government had already approved approximately 20 million liters of fuel to be transported to Laos in the first half of this year. "The Laotian Government has submitted the request to the Thai Government for consideration for the second half of the year," the official said.

Sitthi's factfinding trip to Udon Thani and Nong Khai including a meeting in Khon Kaen with senior provincial officials from 17 northeastern provinces, comes after the Joint Private/Public Consultative Committee recommended recently that Thailand should relax restrictions on its trade with Vientiane. The bilateral trade between the two countries has been on the decline since the outbreak of the dispute over three village along the Thai-Lao border opposite Uttaradit. Both sides have claimed that villages of Klang, Mai and Sawang belong to them.

Sitthi will be accompanied by Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council and other senior officials, including Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for Foreign Affairs and M.R. Thep Thewakun, director general of Political Affairs.

An informed source said that the main issue will be the security along the Thai-Lao border. "The fact that Prasong is going also shows that the security aspect will be up for discussion with senior provincial officials," the source said.

THAILAND

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED

BK100117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Mar 86 p 2

/Text/ The Thai Trade Unions Confederation (TTUC), one of the country's largest labor organizations, will continue to fight for better treatment of workers by both the government and employers, its president said yesterday.

Phaisan Thawatchainan, who was re-elected president for the second term yesterday, also called for more political participation by the labor.

He said that workers should have more political awareness and should play more role in elections in the future.

Phaisan, who overwhelmingly beat two other candidates yesterday to win the presidency of the labor body for another 2-year term, also said that it is also his policy to prevent interference in TTUC from outside.

The other two who also ran for the presidency for TTUC are Ekkachai Ekhankamon and Niwat Nakhasuwan, both outgoing vice presidents of the organization.

Phaisan received a total of 44 votes while Ekkachai and Niwat received 29 and 2 votes respectively.

It was the second time that Phaisan was elected president of the labor organization after it was founded in 1983 when Phaisan broke away from the Labor Congress of Thailand.

Thirty-nine out of 44 candidates were yesterday also elected members of the new executive committee which has a 2-year term.

Under the regulations of TTUC, Phaisan will appoint the secretary general of the organization.

Ekkachai said he had no intention to challenge Phaisan's presidency but decided to run in the election to promote democracy in the organization.

Ekkachai said he wanted to see wider cooperation between TTUC and other labor organizations.

Phaisan, 49, currently works at the Metropolitan Electricity Authority.

THAILAND

COLUMNIST NOTES PUBLIC VIEW OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 4 Feb 86 p 5

[Tapaya column: "Public Opinion of Members of Parliament"]

[Excerpts] Public Opinion of Members of Parliament!!

The Members of Parliament should know the opinions of the people. Begin with Mr Prarom Buasamlee, chairman of the Central Committee of the Farmers of Thailand, do you know what he says? His comments are interesting indeed.

"It's better that I don't answer. There are some things we expect Members of Parliament to do and they can do them, but there are some things which are difficult to accomplish because Members of Parliament have different areas of expertise. We have to choose. If we measure the quality of Members of Parliament in terms of academic degrees, they are better than in the old days, but if we measure in terms of capability, they are so-so. Some are good."

Mr Rachan Rodkedkul, 49-year-old businessman, said,

"It is directly beneficial to me to choose Members of Parliament, at least the Member of Parliament whom I know well and chose may use his influence to gain admission for my children to the schools that the rich and noble children attend. Although the chances are few, they are better than none."

The opinion of the former Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, General Saiyut Koedphon:

"I think most people do not trust Members of Parliament who are elected from the political parties. We can see this from the election of the Governor of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Major General Chamlong Srimuang was elected. This shows that people have no confidence in the political parties and do not believe that they are able to solve the nation's problems."

A lawyer, Mr Chaisit Titisud gave his opinions:

"There is no way that our current Members of Parliament can solve the country's problems because to do so, there must be systems and principles for change. At a minimum, they have to know what the real problems are. The present

Members of Parliament can only amend some laws. I think, in the House of Representatives, they are play-acting more than anything. Political parties do nothing other than think about how to join the government."

The well-known Mr Paisan Thavatchaianangave his opinion about Members of Parliament:

"If we talk about the quality of Members of Parliament, it has increased, there are fewer bad apples. But there isn't much for them to do. Members of Parliament receive about 10,000 baht in salary per month. I think it is a waste of budgetary funds because there is not much time for work. I think if parliament stayed in session longer, the farmers would not have to come to Bangkok because things could be discussed in Parliament."

Do Members of Parliament who read this have any feelings? Or are they paralyzed!!!

13217/8309

CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

VOFA VIEWS U.S. 'FIREFINDER' RADAR SYSTEM

BK071212 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 86

/"Article": "Thailand Prepares to Protect Her Sovereignty"/

/Text/ During the current dry season which has brought about usual threat and territorial violations from some indisposed foreign countries, Thailand is readily prepared to protect her sovereignty by seeking appropriate external military arrangement. Informed sources said that Thailand will soon receive sophisticated mobile radars called Counter Battery Radars, or Firefinders, from the United States. This equipment can pinpoint enemy guns before the shells they have fired have landed. A number of these radars will be deployed as a defensive measure along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The sources reportedly said that Thailand had ordered these Firefinders last year and that they would be delivered within the next 2 months. The radars can calculate from the trajectory of shells fired exactly where enemy guns are located enabling Thai troops to fire back if necessary before the shells land. By using the new radars, Thai troops will be able to accurately pinpoint enemy artillery positions before the first wave of shells hit their targets. The Firefinders can detect every type of high trajectory rounds in the field used in this part of the world. The computerized equipment can also detect mortars as well as artillery rounds fired from 105-mm, 130-mm, 150-mm, 155-mm, 175-mm and 8-inch guns. This type of radar, initially developed in the 1950's, was first used effectively in Lebanon. Thailand will be the first country in the Southeast Asian region to have the Firefinders.

The new mobile radars will considerably reduce funds spent by the Thai military on artillery ammunition and will boost the country's defense capability. An informed source declined to say how many mobile radars will come in, or how much the radars cost, saying only that they are very sophisticated and quite expensive. Despite the incurred expenses, the military will, however, save a great deal in ammunition cost. An informed source could not say how much Thailand will save in ammunition, but noted that one 155-mm round could cost between \$300 to \$750.

If Thai troops can knock out enemy guns with just a few rounds by using the radars, the military will save a lot of money. Pinpointing the area where enemy artillery shells are being fired from is not easy, and hundreds of rounds

could be fired before enemy gun emplacements are hit. Another advantage of the Firefinders is that they do not have to be positioned near the combat zone in order to be effective. They can be positioned well back in Thai territory and can be used in different types of terrain.

Thai personnel will need specialized training to use this computerized equipment, but it should not take too long for Thai troops to become competent in using them. The Firefinders are complicated pieces of equipment, but learning how to use them is like learning how to type.

An informed source noted that the sale of the Firefinders to Thailand showed how much importance the United States placed on Thai security, adding that the radars were being diverted from their earlier planned delivery to U.S. troops overseas.

Furthermore, 200 antitank missiles, launchers, and equipment had already been delivered to Thailand from the United States. The equipment arrived in Thailand in late January and was also diverted from planned delivery to the U.S. military bases.

Meanwhile, for Thailand's long-term defensive preparation, an arrangement between Thailand and the United States to establish war reserve stockpile, or WRS, in Thailand has reached the final stage as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Adm Ronald Hays disclosed recently. He did not reveal the timetable for the final detail of the WRS but added the ongoing dialogue and activities between the two countries on the issue are intensive. It is approaching a stage where many of these decisions as to specifically what WRS is going to entail is in the offing.

An informed source said that Thailand is hopeful that the agreement on WRS will be signed during next month's visit by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger. Earlier, Thai Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters that officials of the three armed forces were working out details over the location and other aspects of the stockpile. Admiral Hays said that such arrangement between the United States and Thailand is important as far as Thailand security posture and ability to fight a war is concerned. He said that hopefully, if one does all things that will prepare to fight a war, one will never have to fight a war.

During his 5-day stay in Thailand, Admiral Hays also held talks with senior armed forces officials, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek, Air Force Commander in Chief Praphan Thupatemi, Deputy Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat, and Army Chief of Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Hays described the conversations with the Thai military leaders as frank and candid.

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CSO: 4200/793

THAILAND

COLOMBIS FAVORS FORMATION OF MILITARY PARTY

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo writes: "The Face of the Military Party"]

[Excerpt] I want the military to set up a political party.

We must accept the reality that since Thailand changed political systems on 24 June 1932, the military has had a role in politics either directly or indirectly. As long as our politics are still in the adolescent stage as they are, there is no way to prohibit the military from participating in politics.

For the past 20-30 years, there has been no way to separate the military from politics. It is not wise to prohibit the military from playing a role in the political system.

So it is in economic policy. Academics go in one direction, but for the politician it is different because they are in different positions, they have different points of view. This causes arguments.

Military men and politicians have different points of view towards politics. If we can put them together and let them exchange information and ideas, we would not have to be on alert [for a coup] so often.

Therefore, I fully support the idea of letting the military set up political parties as one [of] their rights as citizens.

When the military set up political parties according to the law, they can pass political policy and administration through the political parties in accordance with the methods of democracy without being mysterious and doing something outside of the system.

I believe that military parties would be more politically effective than civilian parties because they have a better foundation and capability for managing people as they are more experienced in doing so.

Military political parties that are disciplined, well organized and proceeding in an orderly manner will be good examples for civilian political parties which would have to improve themselves to be as good as the military political parties. This would be another step in the evolution of the political party in this country.

The most important point is that people know what the administration's policy is.

Nowadays, people are just guessing and their guesses could be either right or wrong.

I believe that the military already has its own, unique administrative policy in mind.

When the military has its own political party, they would let people know what their political policies are.

People may support bringing military political policies into use to run the country in accordance with the nation's constitution.

Hands do not have to be hurt tearing the constitution.

13217/8309

CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

COLONEL NARONG DISSATISFIED WITH TNP, MAY JOIN NEW PARTY

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Colonel Narong Kittikachon, Member of Parliament for Ayutthaya of the Thai Nation Party discussed reports that he would set up a political party. He said this matter has been discussed with many Members of Parliament from different parties, but there has not been a formal meeting and the party has not been named. However, he did confirm that Mr Thawit Klinprathum, Member of Parliament for Mahasarakham, will certainly join him if the party is set up.

As far as finances or funding for setting up the party are concerned, Col Narong said that it is necessary to choose people who can support themselves to join the party so that this will not be a burden.

Asked if he would join General Mana Ratanakoset, former Assistant Army Commander because it has been said that he too might set up a political party, Col Narong said that he has never met with him. However, if Mana proposes to join him, he would have to consult his group of Members of Parliament as to whether it would work. Narong said that General Mana and he are fairly close.

Concerning the reasons that are making him think about splitting from the Thai Nation Party to set up his own party, Col Narong said that he does not feel comfortable with the operation of the Thai Nation Party because while the government is not successful in running the country, the Thai Nation Party which is the opposition party, is not willing to perform its duty either.

Asked if many members of the Thai Nation Party had said that they are being obstructed in doing their jobs, Col Narong said despite obstructions, it is our duty to control the management of the government. It is wrong if we do not do so.

13217/8309

CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

THAI, MALAYSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING ON CPM HIDEOUT

HK220744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 22 Feb 86

/Text/ Bangkok, 22 Feb (AFP)--Thai and Malaysian forces are advancing on a new hideout of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in southern Thailand after silencing a clandestine party radio station, a senior Thai officer said today.

Maj Gen Kittti Rattanachaya /name as received/, commander of the 5th Army Division, said that three Thai rangers were wounded today by exploding booby traps during the approach, in Thai territory.

The same happened to two Malaysian soldiers advancing on the same target from Malaysia, he said in a telephone interview from Betong District, Yala Province, 1093 km (656 miles) south of here.

Major General Kittti said the annual joint anticommunist operation, launched 3 weeks ago, was now concentrating on a suspected camp some 12 km (7 miles) north of the Thai border town of Betong.

Government forces have yet to determine the size of the hideout, he added.

He said the Thai and Malaysian soldiers succeeded in silencing the CPM radio station when they seized a stronghold 10 km (6 miles) north of Betong last Sunday.

Western monitoring services have been unable to pick up the radio's signal since 10 February.

Major General Kittti said that troops knocked down the antenna and seized small radio equipment from the Malay-language station calling itself the Voice of the People of Malaysia, but that the insurgents had escaped with the transmitter.

The camp was the second major communist base overrun by Thai-Malaysian government troops in the course of the operation.

Major General Kittti earlier this week said the troops were trying to silence another clandestine radio believed to be operated by the CPM in the same area.

A total of 18 Thai soldiers have so far been reported wounded in the current joint drive along the Thai-Malaysian border. Casualties in the insurgents' ranks were not known.

There has been very little direct confrontation between government forces and guerrillas since the beginning of the operation.

Only three suspected guerrillas were captured by Thai forces, while the bulk of the insurgents have managed to escape, spokesmen say.

Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, Thai army commander for the southern region, has said the CPM has an estimated 1,500 armed men on the Thai side of the border.

The insurgents' numbers on the Malaysian side on the border are believed to be higher, he added.

Thai forces have introduced tracker dogs for search and destroy operations in the current anticommunist drive, a senior Thai military spokesman said yesterday.

Malaysia and Thailand have granted each other the right of hot pursuit up to 6 km (0.6 mile) across the border for a maximum of 3 days in the operation, which involves a total of 1,000 troops, Thai officials have said.

The major CPM target of the drive, a camp located just inside Malaysia, is believed to host the insurgents' 8th Company headquarters.

Thai forces have used helicopter gunships in the drive.

/12228

CSO: 4200/793

THAILAND

THREE WOUNDED AS ARMY CLOSES IN ON COMMUNIST CAMP

BK220803 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Feb 86 p 2

/Text/ Betong--Three soldiers were seriously wounded this morning as a landmine exploded while they were moving towards a suspected camp of Communist Party of Malaya /CPM/ guerrillas.

The incident occurred at about 10:30 am today some 14 km north of Betong near the Malaysian border as hundreds of soldiers were advancing closer to where a major CPM camp was believed to be situated.

The explosion brought the number of wounded on the Thai side to 17 in this continuing joint operation against communist insurgents in coordination with Malaysian troops.

Commander of a Thai task force in the battlefield, Lt Col Kittisak Ditsawinit, this morning said after the explosion that the government force might reach the target area and launch an attack on the suspected camp by this evening.

The report said that in the operation near area target number one, about 12 km north of Betong, the ground troops received air support that yesterday bombs the communist hideouts. /sentence as published/

The ground troops had advanced a further 2 km with air support and Lt Col Kittisak said there was evidence of the existence of the CPM camp.

The camp is believed to be of the CPM's Eighth Company and is believed to be a large one.

The soldiers wounded by this morning's landmine explosion were identified as Sgt Chamnan Chan, Sgt Sathira Raklamloet and Pvt Thongkham Khraikhruan.

They were in serious condition and were airlifted for hospital treatment.

As the Thai forces moved closer to the suspected camp site, Malaysian forces reportedly laid a cordon on the opposite side of the border in full readiness to attack insurgents should they escape in that direction.

/12228

CSO: 4200/793

THAILAND

COLUMNIST VOICES HOPES, CONCERNS ON CAMBODIA

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Freeman column: "Cambodia's Problems, New Suggestions"]

[Excerpts] In Southeast Asia, things are looking up. The Soviet Ambassador to Thailand recently said that the Soviet Union supports the arrangement of talks to stop the war among the Cambodians and coordination between the Indochinese nations and ASEAN for peace and stability.

As we all know, the United States Government sent high level representatives to Vietnam recently and exchanged ideas with Nguyen Co Thach, the foreign minister of Vietnam, on various problems. Besides, that Soviet ministerial-level VIP's visits to Japan and China are a way for understanding existing problems and conflicts including the Cambodian problem.

The announcement of the 12th meeting of Indochinese foreign ministers urged settlement of domestic and international problems over Cambodia--and all domestic issues should be solved by Cambodians without foreign interference. The Cambodian Government is preparing for a free, general election after all the volunteer Vietnamese soldiers withdraw. The Cambodian Government said that it is ready to discuss the problems of the Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

The joint communique closed by saying that Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia support Southeast Asia as a peaceful and stable area in which every country has an equal opportunity, regardless of social differences and political systems, to exist in accordance with the principles of co-existence of the Bandung Accord of 1955, the Kuala Lumpur Accord, and the Accord of the Three Indochinese Nations in 1981.

Yes, the initiative of these three Indochinese countries is a new hope for solving the Cambodian problem, but I believe that its success depends on the agreement between China and the Soviet Union which have particular interests in expanding their influence in Southeast Asia. Right now, if there were talks between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, the problems would probably not be solved if China still expects a Khmer Rouge military victory in Cambodia and if the Soviets continue to support Vietnamese troops remaining in Cambodia. The fighting will continue without end. This will result in bloodshed for both the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and Thais will be included by accident.

13217/8309
CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

BRIEFS

BORDER VILLAGES SHELLED--Over 30 artillery and mortar shells fired by the Vietnamese landed on Tuesday afternoon near several border villages in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. Several buildings, including at least three houses in Ban Non Sung and teacher quarters at the local school, were reportedly damaged in the shellings. Two cattle were also killed. The local military unit belonging to the Suranari Force retaliated with shelling until the Vietnamese gunfire stopped. Meanwhile, fighting broke out yesterday between the Vietnamese troops and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea forces about 3 km east of a Thai village, south of Asanyaprathet District. Casualties were not known. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 7 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

AIR AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--Thai and Egyptian aviation authorities officially initialed a bilateral air agreement in Cairo recently. The Thai aviation delegation was led by Permanent Secretary for Communications M.L. Choengchan Kampu. Under the official agreement, Thailand agreed to provide permanent traffic rights to Agytair to operate three flights a week from Cairo to Bangkok and beyond to Manila and Tokyo. At the same time, the agreement will provide Thai International Airways with permanent rights to operate the same number of flights on the Bangkok-Muscat-Cairo route. At present, both countries' national flag carriers are operating on these routes under a temporary traffic rights agreement to their governments for final approval. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Asia in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

IRAQ, TURKEY, BANGLADESH PURCHASES--Iraq has agreed to buy 90,000 to 120,000 tons of rice and another 100,000 tons of maize from Thailand, Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon said yesterday after his return from a visit to Iraq, Turkey, and Bangladesh. Mr Phairot said Turkey is interested in purchasing sugar, coffee, rubber, maize, tin, and fresh flowers from Thailand. He said also that Bangladesh wants to buy 50,000 to 60,000 tons of refined sugar from Thailand. Bangladesh was also interested in buying animal feeds, steel and cement from Thailand. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

RUBBER EXPORT FIGURES--Thailand exported 690,000 tons of rubbers in 1985, up 16.7 percent from the previous year, the Board of Trade of Thailand said. The value of exports in 1985 was estimated at \$502.8 million. Japan topped the list of Thai rubber buyers last with purchase of 349,422 tons followed by the United States, China, Singapore, and West Germany respectively. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 24 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

GROWTH RATE FALLS SHORT--Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board Dr Sano Unakun says that Thailand's economic growth during the Fifth National Development Plan failed to achieve targets because the country encountered many serious economic problems during the past years. He attributed the failure to /word indistinct/ trading situation and depressed prices for agricultural commodities in the international market. Dr Sano says that the government has been making efforts to deal with these economic problems. As a result, the country's trade deficits have decreased. He pointed out that Thailand's economic growth rate during the fifth plan, which has been implemented during 1981-1986, has been recorded at 4.2 percent as against the set target of 6 percent. However, Dr Sano says Thailand has enjoyed the highest economic growth rate when compared with those of other ASEAN member countries. It has been accepted that the ASEAN grouping has enjoyed the most favorable economic growth. He adds although the economic growth rate target cannot be achieved, the Thai economy remains stable. This is because Thailand has properly implemented its economic policies during the past 4 years. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

COLONEL MANUN MAY RETURN--The cross-examination of state witnesses in the trial of the 9 September coup case is still an issue of interest. Reports from West Germany say that Col Manun Rupkhachon, a key suspect in masterminding the 9 September coup, will return to Thailand in April, the same time Halley's Comet will appear. We do not know whether Col Manun Rupkhachon or Halley's Comet will be more troublesome. /Text/ /Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Mar 86 p 4 BK/ 12228

POLICE CLASH WITH PULO SEPARATISTS--At 1650 on 8 March a 12-man police patrol unit led by 2d Lt Phaithun Sirangkun clashed with a PULO /Pattani United Liberation Organization/ group under leadership of Dolo Talowe near Ban Patukho, Tambon Sa-e, Central District of Yala Province for about 20 minutes, resulting in the death of a PULO member--Tolo Pato, 22 years old. The suppressors suffered no casualties. They seized an M-16 and 18 rounds of ammunition. On 6 March the PULO group had sniped at a truck belonging to a saw mill in the area, killing three passengers. The body of the dead PULO member has been taken to the office of the Central District of Yala Province for formal identification. /Text/ /Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 9 Mar 86 p 16 BK/ 12228

PLO'S FARUQ AL-QADDMI TO VISIT--A five-member PLO delegation, led by Faruq al-Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department--a position equivalent to that of a foreign minister--will visit Thailand at the end of March as guests of the Foreign Ministry. Concerning the purpose of the visit, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Sawanit Khongsiri, says: /Begin Sawanit recording/ The visit by Faruq al-Qaddumi is intended to strengthen the friendship and relations between Thailand and the PLO, and to brief the Thai side on the latest developments in the Palestinian problem and in the Middle East. /end recording/ /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 7 Mar 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4207/186

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

21-27 Feb Battle Reports

BK280949

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 21 February-6 March:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 February reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Tumnap Thom Commune in Ponhea Loe District, Kandal Province, on 11 February; at a commune in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 14 February; at Prek Thnaot Commune on the Kompong Som battlefield on 16 February; at (Chrey) Commune in MOUNG District on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield on 15 February; and at Leach Commune on the Leach battlefield on 13 February. The radio adds that they cut 10 sections of railroad track on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield on 12 February and ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield on 14 February. The radio also reports that DK troops conducted various other activities on the Pailin, Siem Ta, north Sisophon, MOUNG-Pursat, northwest Phnom Penh, south Sisophon, and western Leach battlefields 10-18 February, killing or wounding 175 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroying 24 guns, 10 ammunition and oil depots, 200 meters of railroad track, 1 C-25 field radio, 5 commune office buildings, 22 Vietnamese houses, 1 rice storehouse, 16 barracks, and some documents, ammunition, and war materiel; seizing 8 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on the Kompong Som battlefield and 3 others on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 February, DK forces dispersed Vietnamese administration networks at villages east of Battambang town on 18 February; at O Krasang commune in Sangke District on the Battambang battlefield on 18 February; at Svay Sar village on the Stoeng Chas River on the Battambang battlefield on 16 February; and at O Svay Commune in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province, on 18 February. The broadcast adds that they ambushed a Vietnamese motorboat at Kaoh Smach on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 19 February and the DK troops conducted various other activities on the Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Speu battlefields 14-19 February, killing or wounding 56 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroying

15 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 2 motorboats, 1 C-25 field radio, 1 Vietnamese house, 5 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing some ammunition and military materiel; and liberating 6 villages on the east Battambang battlefield and 3 others on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 February states that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese war materiel depot north of Battambang town on 19 February; dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks at Stoeng Chas Commune in Roles P'ier District on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 14 February; at Anlung Tnaot Commune in Krakor District on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 16 February; at villages in MOUNG District, Battambang Province, on 20 February; and at Samarong Commune in Prey Nop District on the Kompong Som battlefield on 18 February. The radio adds that DK soldiers cut 15 sections of railroad track on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 20 February, 5 sections on the Kampot battlefield on 14 February, and 2 sections on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 19 February. The broadcast goes on to say that they conducted various other activities on the north Battambang, Pursat, western Leach, Stung Treng, MOUNG-PURSAT, Pailin, Siem Ta, Kompong Thom, and north Battambang battlefields 26 January-20 February, killing or wounding 175 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 11 guns, 644 meters of railroad track, 2 trucks, 2 commune office buildings, 1 war materiel depot, 1 rice mill, 1 rice milling machine, 1 motorboat, 1 boat, 7 barracks, 1 guard post, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on the north Battambang battlefield, 2 villages on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, and 2 others on the Kompong Som battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 February reveals that DK forces attacked 2 Vietnamese trucks on the Mondolkiri battlefield on 13 February; a Vietnamese battalion in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, on 15 February; and 2 Vietnamese company units in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, on 16 February. The radio adds that they ambushed a Vietnamese company on the Tonle Sap battlefield on 15 February and a truck in an area east of (Nimit) on the north Sisophon battlefield on 18 February and that DK troops conducted various other activities on the Pailin, Leach, Stung Treng, Samlot, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Siem Ta, east Kompong Cha, Kompong Chhnang, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields 8-20 February, killing or wounding 323 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 54 guns, 5 trucks, some barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 February, DK troops ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 18 February and attacked Vietnamese soldiers in Ponhea Loe District, Kandal Province, on 16 February. The radio adds that they attacked Tbeng Khpos Commune, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 18 February; a commune in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 21 February; and commune offices in Battambang District, Battambang

Province, on 20 February. The broadcast also reports that Vietnamese company was ambushed in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, on 22 February and that from 4 to 21 February, DK troops killed or wounded 194 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Limpong Thom, south Sisophon, and Kompong Cham battlefields; destroyed 16 guns, 2 trucks, 3 ammunition depots, 3 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; and seized 17 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 February discloses that DK forces attacked Ponhea Loe District office in Prek Phneou township 6 km from kilometer marker No 6 north of Tphnom Penh on 21 February. The radio says they routed a Vietnamese regiment along the Sangke and Stoeng Chas rivers on the Battambang battlefield on 21 and 22 February and dismantled Vietnamese administration networks at Veal Pon on 21 February; at Tang Kroch in Samroang Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 22 February; at Ta Mau in Prek Prasap District, Kratie Province, on 20 February; at Prek Krieng on the Kratie battlefield on 17 February; at a commune in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province, on 21 February; and at (Svay Chrey) commune, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, on 17 February. The broadcast adds that DK troops conducted various other activities on the Route 4, north Sisophon, Kampot, Siem Ta, Pailin, Sisophon, Moug-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Stung Treng, northwest Phnom Penh, Kratie, north Battambang, and west Battambang battlefields 5-23 February, killing or wounding 411 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 61 assorted weapons, 10 trucks, 1 district office building, 2 commune office buildings, 1 Vietnamese house, 2 fuel and petroleum depots, 8 motorboats, 19 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 17 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 600 youths on the north Phnom Penh battlefield, 9 villages on the Battambang battlefield, and 3 other villages on the Kratie battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 February notes that DK forces liberated Prek Dambok township northeast of Phnom Penh on the east Kompong Cham battlefield on 24 February; attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Prek Kdam in Ponhea Loe District on the north Phnom Penh battlefield on 16 February; and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Svay Preah Commune in Snuol District, Kratie Province, on 20 February and at two other communes in Chhlong District on the Kratie battlefield on 18 and 19 February. The radio adds that DK troops conducted other military activities on the east Battambang, Kratie, Sisophon, Leach, south Sisophon, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, Chhep, Stung Treng, Kampot, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields 14-25 February, killing or wounding 170 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 helicopter, 21 guns, 3 trucks, and commune office buildings; seizing 23 guns; and liberating 1 township, 1 company position, 8 villages, and 30 Cambodian soldiers and commune guerrillas on the east Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 February reports that DK forces attacked and destroyed a train carrying ammunition, fuel oil, and rice from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh on 25 February; dismantled Vietnamese administrations at Ta Pon Commune in Sangke District on Battambang battlefield on 24 February; at Chamka Dong in Udong District on Northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield on 15 February, at Kuok Srok village in Dambe District on East Kompong Cham battlefield on 19 February, at Veal Smau Commune in Thbong Khmum District on East Kompong Cham battlefield on 22 February, at Kraol Krabei Commune near Bakan District seat on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 24 February, at villages in Chamka Leu District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 17 and 18 February, at Preal Commune in Baray District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 22 February, at Krabao Commune in Kompong Svay District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 February, and at Banteay Meas Commune in Tuk Meas District on Kampot battlefield on 20 February; and conducted various other activities on West Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Tonle Sap, Pailin, Kampot, Northwest Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Stung Treng battlefields from 2 to 24 February, killing or wounding 193 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 locomotive, 18 rail cars, 25 assorted guns, 70 meters of railroad track, 4 commune office buildings, 1 truck, 2 bicycles, 1 motorboat, 1 power generator, 3 barrels of diesel oil, 1 rice storehouse, 11 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 14 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Battambang battlefield and 4 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 March reports that DK troops attacked a Vietnamese company position in Preah Net Preah District in Battambang Province on 24 February; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Sangke Popok Commune in Thpong District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 25 February, at Tang Kroch Commune in Samraong Tong District of Kompong Speu Province on 25 February, and at Phlov Meas and Boeng Khtum Communes in Samlot District of Battambang Province on 25 February; cut 18 sections of railroad track on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 21 and 22 February; ambushed a Vietnamese company on Samlot battlefield on 24 February; and conducted various other activities on Samlot, Pailin, South Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, North Sisophon, and Northwest Phnom Penh battlefields from 16 to 26 February, killing or wounding 180 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 27 assorted guns, 6 trucks, 1 commune office building, 34 barracks, some ar materiel, and 360 meters of railroad track; and seizing 16 guns, 2 telephone sets, 60 sets of military uniforms, and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 March, DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Santuk District of Kompong Thom Province on 26 February, in Kompong Cham Province on 26 and 27 February, and in Battambang Province on 23, 24, and 27 February; attacked and captured a Vietnamese company position near hill 715 in Samlot District on 24 February; intercepted a Vietnamese company in Thong Krapeu Commune of Kompong Thom Province on 28

February; ambushed and sunk a motorboat in Sre Ambel on Koh Kong Kraom battlefield on 27 February; and conducted various other activities on Koh Kong Leu, Siem Ta, Sisophon, Kompong Speu, Battambang, and Ratanakiri battlefields from 10 to 27 February, killing 75 Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander; wounding 62 others; dismantling 5 commune and 8 village administrations; destroying 30 assorted guns, 60 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, 1 motorboat, 1 20-hp engine, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 6 guns and some materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 March reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrations at Khna Ansa Commune in Krakor District on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 14 February, at a village in Kompong Tralach District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 20 February, at 2 villages in Tuk Meas District on Kampot battlefield on 25 February, and at Trapeang Kaoh in Tramkak District on Takeo battlefield on 22 February; cut a bridge on Route 6 in Sot Nikom District on Siem Reap battlefield on 25 February; ambushed Vietnamese soldiers east of Veal Rinh on Kompong Som battlefield on 26 February; and conducted various other activities on Kompong Speu, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie, Siem Reap, Siem Ta, Battambang, Leach, Moun-Pursat battlefield, and West Battambang battlefields from 5 to 28 February, killing or wounding 172 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 5 villages; destroying 18 guns, 1 truck, 1 10-meter bridge, 1 C-25 radio, 1 guard post, 16 barracks, 1 bicycle, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Moun-Pursat battlefield and 2 villages on Kompong Chhnang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 March, DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Teas Commune in Thamar Puok District on North Sisophon battlefield on 22 February, at Kakaoh Commune in Moun District on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 24 February, at 4 villages in Tra Kak District on Takeo battlefield on 1 March, at 4 other villages on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 21 and 23 February, at Tang Kroch and Phneav villages in Samraong Tong District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 28 February, at 2 villages in Baray District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 24 February, and at a village on Kompong Sam battlefield on 26 February; cut 12 sections of railroad track at area between Prey Svay and Kralom Phluk on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 26 February; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Stoung District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 25 February, and a Vietnamese regiment north of (Prey Soeng) on Kompong Cham battlefield on 28 February; and conducted various other activities on Moun-Pursat, Leach, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Som, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang Route 4, Sisophon, Northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, and Kampot battlefields from 21 February to 1 March, killing or wounding 118 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 11 villages; destroying 1 commune office, 10 guns, 1 ammunition depot, 1 truck, 260 meters of railroad track, 1 rice military machine, 1 motorboat, 3 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 March, DK forces attacked Chheuteal township and Vat Sar and Chheuteal communes along Sangke River bank 2 km south of Battambang town and fired 6 107-mm rockets into a Vietnamese position in Battambang town on 26 February; swept and dismantled Vietnamese administrations in various villages on South Battambang battlefield on 1 March; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Kompong Cham, Moun-g-Pursat, Samlot, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Som battlefields from 15 February to 2 March, killing or wounding 184 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 5 guns, 1 rice mill, 1 materiel depot, 2 guard posts, and some war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on Battambang battlefield and 3 villages on South Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 March reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administration along Route 7 on Kompong Cham battlefield on 1 March, in Bavel and Battambang Districts on Battambang battlefield on 28 February, and in Prey Chhor District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 2 March; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon unit in Sangke District on 3 March; a Vietnamese company in Santuk District on 3 March, and a platoon position in Prey Nop District on 3 March; and conducted various other activities on Battambang and Kompong Thom battlefields from 28 February and 3 March, killing or wounding 76 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 6 commune office buildings, 11 weapons, 2 cars, 1 rice mill, 1 paddy stock, 2 bridges, 18 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 39 weapons, 70 rolls of cloth, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 1 township, 9 communes, 17 villages, and 3,000 inhabitants.

Battle Results for February

BK040135 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Mar 86

[February battle results from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 229 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 155 wounded. Total: 384 casualties.

2. Leach-Siem Ta battlefield: 157 killed and 173 wounded. Total: 330 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 155 killed and 149 wounded. Total: 304 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 393 killed and 502 wounded. Total: 895 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 160 killed and 208 wounded.
Total: 368 casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 130 killed and 147 wounded.
Total: 277 casualties.
7. Battlefields around Battambang Town: 149 killed and 172 wounded.
Total: 321 casualties.
8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 99 killed and 105 wounded.
Total: 204 casualties.
9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 22 killed and 26 wounded.
Total: 48 casualties.
10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 263 killed and 303 wounded.
Total: 566 casualties.
11. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 173 killed and 142 wounded.
Total: 315 casualties.
12. Moun-g-Pursat battlefield: 115 killed and 128 wounded.
Total: 243 casualties.
13. Kompong Chnang battlefield: 45 killed and 41 wounded.
Total: 86 casualties.
14. Tonle Sap battlefield: 66 killed and 60 wounded.
Total: 126 casualties.
15. Phnom Penh battlefield: 41 killed and 35 wounded.
Total: 76 casualties.
16. Northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield: 222 killed and 236 wounded.
Total: 458 casualties.
17. Northren Phnom Penh battlefield: 36 killed and 45 wounded.
Total: 81 casualties.
18. Southwestern region battlefield: 96 killed and 110 wounded.
Total: 206 casualties.

In sum, in February we killed 2551 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 2737 others for a total of 5,288 casualties.

24 March 1986

Clashes in Siem Reap, Battambang

BK091415 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT
9 Mar 86

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Front reported that 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 48 others wounded in clashes between the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] and Vietnamese soldiers in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces. The report said that at 1020 on 2 March, the KPNLA combatants attacked some 300 Vietnamese soldiers in Rumchek Commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. Following 1 hour and 20 minutes of fighting, 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 25 others wounded. On 20 February, KPNLA combatants attacked a Vietnamese position in Anlung Sandan village, Kandal Commune, Bavel District, Battambang Province. The 30-minute clash resulted in 20 Vietnamese wounded. Two KPNLA attacked the Vietnamese position at Samraong school, Sophi Commune, Poipet District, Battambang Province, killing one Vietnamese soldier and wounding three others.

Township 'Liberated'

BK070346 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] On 1 March, our national army swept and dismantled Vietnamese enemy commune authorities along Route 7 from the Si Moan township to Chipeang Krek Commune, Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province. The attack was launched in three prongs. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at the junction of Route 7 and Route 22 going to Vietnam; the second moved toward the Vietnamese platoon position defending the Si Moan township; and the third swept and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy commune authorities from Si Moan to Chipeang Krek. After a 30-minute battle, we destroyed and were completely in control on these three prongs. As a result:

1. We killed 10 and wounded 3 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed some weapons and ammunition, 6 long barracks, 5 commune offices, a warehouse containing paddy and rice plundered from our people, a big rice mill with hundreds of metric tons of paddy and rice in it, a number of general warehouses, 2 Soviet trucks, and some war materiel.

2. We seized 4 AK's, 4 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, an M-79, 2 AR-15's, 750 rounds of AK ammunition, 70 rolls of cloth, hundreds of sacks of rice, and a quantity of materiel.

3. We liberated the Si Moan township completely and nine communes: Krek, Si Moan, Neang Loy, Puk, Ta Tok, L'ak, Kakor, Ampor, and Chipeang Krek.
4. Our national army distributed paddy and rice, and a lot of cloth to our compatriots.

SRV Aircraft Strafe Village

BK090544 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2330 GMT 8 Mar 86

["News Commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy Used Aircraft To Savagely and Barbarously Strafe Our People's Village in Kompong Tralach Kraom District, Kompong Chhnang Province"]

[Excerpt] On 12 February, the Vietnamese enemy used three aircraft to savagely and barbarously strafe Ta Mul village, Kompong Tralach Karon District, Kompong Chhnang Province, killing five head of buffalo and wounding three others and damaging many of our people's houses and crops.

/12640
CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO CAPITALISM

BK270453 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2330 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "A Liberal Capitalist Regime Based on Parliamentary System Is a Strategic and Long-Term Policy of Cambodia"]

[Text] Our Democratic Kampuchean side has said clearly that following the total withdrawal of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia, Cambodia will adopt a liberal capitalist regime in economics and a parliamentary regime in politics. This will be a long-term strategic policy of Democratic Kampuchea and of our entire Cambodian state. The reason for our adopting this type of regime is that Cambodia is adjacent to Vietnam and Vietnam always wants to annex Cambodia. In the future, even if it is compelled to withdraw troops from Cambodia due to more serious difficulties, Vietnam will never abandon its ambition of swallowing up Cambodia. Whenever Cambodia is weak and Vietnam has enough strength, Vietnam will certainly send troops to invade and occupy Cambodia again. The Vietnamese strategy of aggression and expansion is very clear. There is no illusion about it. Since birth, Vietnam has always tried to expand southward and from the mountain region down to the flatlands. In the past, Vietnam annexed Champa and then the Kampuchean Kraom territories. After the end of the war in Vietnam, Vietnam annexed Laos and sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Cambodia in an attempt to swallow up all of Cambodia.

This is an extreme danger to the survival of our nation and race. To defend and preserve our Cambodian nation and race, Cambodia--a small and less populated country than Vietnam--needs a broad national union and immense support from the world. To successfully rally these forces, Cambodia must adopt a regime acceptable to the Cambodian people from all walks of life--that is, a liberal capitalist regime based on the parliamentary system as mentioned above. Only by adopting such a regime will we be able to mobilize a broad national union and immense support from countries around the world. Now we have the tripartite CGDK and enjoy the support of 114 countries in our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. With this government and world support, our struggle has advanced favorably. We will definitely win final victory. Following the

total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia, we still need these forces to build and defend our nation and race forever.

On the other hand, if after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, we turn back to a socialist regime, we will not be able to mobilize such broad forces at home and abroad. When the Hanoi authorities invade Cambodia again, Democratic Kampuchea alone will not be able to counter the Vietnamese. If this happens, Vietnam will certainly be able to swallow up our nation and race. By then there will be no socialism nor a Cambodian race. For this reason, we say clearly that for the survival of our nation and race, we must adopt a liberal capitalist system economically and a parliamentary system politically, and remain an independent, unified, neutral, and nonaligned country. Cambodia will contact all countries near or far on an equal footing and based on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence, and will not allow any country to set up military bases on our soil. Only by so doing will peace and security prevail in Cambodia and in all of Southeast Asia.

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CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

76TH ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

BK081419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Mar 86

[Station editorial: "All Cambodian women join in celebrating the International Women's Day with lofty determination and join with our Cambodian people and national army in carrying on our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators for the survival of our Cambodian nation and race and for the rights, freedoms, honor, and dignity of our Cambodian women"]

[Text] Today, 8 March 1986, is the 76th anniversary of the International Women's Day. All Cambodian people would like to join with fraternal women of all nationalities in the world in marking this festive day with lofty pride of the victories scored by our women in their valiant struggle for rights, freedoms, honor, and dignity of our women.

This year is the 8th year that our Cambodian women mark the International Women's Day amid the sound of gunfire and the extremely cruel, barbarous, and fascist crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. Over the past more than 7 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have been extremely cruel to our Cambodian people and women, massacring them through all kinds of methods, robbing and destroying their property, recruiting and sending them to work and die in the western sector of Cambodia, starving them to death, and raping our women to death. Those who survived these crimes are living a miserable life due to the oppression by the Vietnamese aggressors. Our people have been repeatedly robbed, oppressed, deprived of their rights and freedoms, separated from their families, and compelled to desert their hometowns to become refugees. Despite these miserable sufferings and serious danger, our Cambodian people and women have not submitted to the Vietnamese aggressors. On the contrary, with seething indignation and great rancor against the Vietnamese aggressors, they have jointly struggled valiantly and vigorously together with our national army against the Vietnamese aggressors. In the current struggle to liberate our country and defend our race, our women have been playing a significant role, both in the front and the rear. On the forefront, our women are responsible for the task of transporting ammunition and food supply to our national army

combatants fighting the Vietnamese enemies on the front lines. In carrying out this task, our women have to travel by foot for hundreds of kilometers through steep mountains, thick forests, rivers, streams, several layers of enemy lines, mine fields, and barages of enemy's gunfires. They have carried out this task valiantly, timely, and regularly. This task is comparable to the vital vein which brings blood to our national army, thus enabling it to fight and score victories over the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields throughout the country. Judging from the strength of women, this is certainly a very heavy task. But out of their lofty spirit of patriotism and heroism, our Cambodian women have been fulfilling this task successfully and effectively for more than 7 years now. Besides this our women are responsible for the task of giving medical treatment and tending the wounded and disable combatants. They have carried out this task with high sense of responsibility and without complaining about hardship or fatigue. In the rear, women are responsible for the task of launching production, feeding and taking care of the families and children on behalf of men, and even providing the forefront with food according to their ability. Women in the rear also fulfill their task as mother, educating and taking good care of their children, thus enabling them to grow physically and mentally with good health, wisdom, good behavior, and spirit of patriotism so that in the days to come, they will be the good future of our country and succeed us in carrying out social affairs and teaching work to provide knowledge in cultural, literature, and technical fields for the next generation. Therefore, in the current war for national liberation, our women have made great contributions in all fields by launching all forms of struggle together with our national army and people throughout the country against the Vietnamese aggressors, winning successive victories and causing greater difficulties and defeats to the Vietnamese aggressors to the point that they are heading rapidly toward total defeat. These are the heroic acts of our Cambodian women which reflect their lofty spirit of patriotism, their industriousness, and their sense of endurance. Our entire Cambodian nation and people will forever engrave these heroic acts of our Cambodian women in the page of our history.

On this solemn occasion of International Women's Day, our Cambodian women pledge to further strive to fulfill all their tasks more effectively and actively with lofty sense of responsibility in order to join with our national army and people in the fight to drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our Cambodian territory, thus enabling our Cambodian nation and race to last forever and our Cambodian people and women to enjoy the rights, freedoms, honor, and dignity as all other peoples and women in the world. Through these tasks to jointly drive out the Vietnamese aggressors and defend our Cambodian nation and race, our Cambodian women are making significant and concrete contributions, and together with women of all nationalities and world's people, are defending peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific region, and the rest of the world as well as to the struggle waged by women of all nationalities to defend the rights, freedoms, and honor of women.

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CSO: 4212/62

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

THAILAND'S SITTI THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--On 27 February, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs affairs, received a message from His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy minister and foreign minister of Thailand, in response to his greetings message on the occasion of his appointment as deputy prime minister of the Royal Government of Thailand. The message says: I am happy with your greetings on the occasion of my appointment as deputy prime minister. I would like to assert that I shall make every effort to maintain and further strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries. I sincerely hope that I will receive your cooperation and confidence, as you have given me in the past. Would Your Excellency please accept my high regards. [dated] Bangkok, 21 February 1986 [signed] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister of the royal Government of Thailand] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Mar 86] 12640

SRV REJECTION OF TALKS--AFP reports from Hanoi that Vietnam has once again confirmed that it will not hold talks with the Cambodian coalition government to settle the Cambodian problem. Vietnam stressed that it recognizes the Phnom Penh regime as the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement reaffirming that Hanoi will not hold direct or indirect negotiations with the Cambodian coalition government as suggested in the proposal that ASEAN has supported. This statement of the Vietnamese foreign ministry is in response to proposals for such negotiations expounded in a recent statement of the Cambodian coalition government. Western diplomats say Hanoi's response clearly shows that Vietnam does not want to hold negotiations to solve the problems in Cambodia through peaceful means and that Vietnam does not want to withdraw its troops from Cambodia before completely colonizing the country. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Mar 86] /12640

CSO: 4212/62

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HANOI CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH PRK CULTURE MINISTER

BK071314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Station correspondent interview with PRK Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon--date and place not given; Chheng Phon's answers recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] [Question] Please, comrade minister, tell us about the results of cooperation between the Cambodian and Vietnamese culture sectors in the past.

[Answer] Before 7 January 1979, the culture and arts sector in Cambodia was nil. Thanks to the Vietnamese forces that came to liberate us from the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the culture and arts sector of our country has revived. The cultural and artistic cooperation between Cambodian and Vietnam began with many difficulties because of the poverty on the Cambodian side. Then, Vietnam's Culture Ministry has sent its cadres and specialists to help us organize and rearrange the mechanism of our sector and gather the remaining artists and cultural assets in order to resume our operations. We now have an institution worthy of pride. To be more accurate, the Cambodian culture and arts sector not only has been restored, but it has also developed beyond the standard of the former regimes, including that of Sihanouk. This is the result of common Cambodian-Vietnamese efforts.

Vietnam's Culture Ministry has sent many specialists to Cambodia to assist in the printing, publishing, and sports fields as well as teachers in the artistic, political, and technical schools. The Vietnamese specialists are very interested in forming and training cadres for all levels from the central to grass-roots levels. They have helped us conduct training courses for chief-officers and deputies, and mass cultural training courses. In our opinion, the outstanding cultural and artistic achievements in serving the current political requirements of the party and state lie in the domains of mass literature and culture, sports, cinematography, national music, revolutionary songs.

As yet, there have been 5,880 teams of mass literature and culture operating countrywide.

[Question] Please, comrade minister, tell us about the guideline for cooperation between the Cambodian and Vietnamese Cultural sectors in the days ahead, especially in 1986.

[Answer] There are still a lot to do for both cultural sectors of the two countries. Cambodia should cooperate with Vietnam to consolidate the organization and management of its sector, the management and use of its material bases, and the organization of cultural and artistic network from the central down to grass-roots levels, and to deal with the training problem.

As for training, from 1981 to 1985, some of the immediate demands were fulfilled. As the cultural and artistic requirements of the coming years are even higher, the Cambodian culture sector should train the following cadres: Composers of songs and dances, novelists, writers, literary critics, psychological researchers, and other researchers in social sciences and history.

The Pol Pot clique previously killed up to 90 percent of workers in these domains. The problem is that we should be concerned with training a contingent of professors and cadres for the sector who are sufficiently capable of preserving and developing national arts in the future in order to recover what was lost under the Pol Pot regime. Our Cambodian nation possesses good literary and artistic traditions peaked by the Angkor civilization. In only a few years, the genocidal Pol Pot clique destroyed them all. As a result, our sector's most important task is to research and recompile the cultural revolution in our nation.

In 1986, we need to exchange with Vietnam the delegations of arts professors of the institutes of music and social sciences in order to implement the above-mentioned guidelines.

[Question] I would like to ask you, comrade minister, to give your impressions about this visit.

[Answer] Although our visit to Vietnam is short, the action program for delegation is busy. We have met with many researchers, professors, and specialists of Vietnam's culture and arts sector in Hanoi. We have worked, learned, and drawn some experience at various departments and services of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture.

In a meeting with the researches of Vietnam's Commission of Social Sciences, we were very encouraged by the researchers who expressed their willingness to cooperate with and assist us. I told them: When speaking of culture, we speak of man. Cultural workers should therefore profoundly understand human thoughts and sentiments.

The cultural exchange between our two nations and the research to understand Cambodian and Vietnamese cultural sectors are aimed at making the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples understand each other and the Cambodian-Vietnamese solidarity become a sentiment of the working class and revolutionary people.

As a result, cooperation between the cultural sectors of the two countries is in the domain of revolutionary sentiments of the working class between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries. This visit is very successful. We have discussed and prepared for a plan of cultural cooperation and assistance between the two countries.

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CSO: 4209/373

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN RECEIVES SWEDISH RED CROSS DELEGATION

BK061214 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 6 March -- Georan Baeckstrand, head of the International Department under the Swedish Red Cross, called on Hun Sen, premier and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh, Wednesday afternoon at the end of his week-long visit to Kampuchea.

On the occasion, Premier Hun Sen spoke of the success of the cooperation between the Kampuchean and Swedish Red Cross organizations and the efforts made by the Kampuchean people to achieve socio-economic rehabilitation programme put forth by the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

For his part, Georan Baeckstrand informed Hun Sen of the fruitful cooperation between the two organizations in the past years and highly valued the effectiveness of health care cooperation thanks to which the Kompong Chhnang hospital is in good operation.

He promised to do all he can to get his organization to continue assisting the Kampuchean people.

During its stay the two-member delegation was received by Yit Kimseng, minister of public health. An agreement on bilateral cooperation for 1986-87 was signed by Georan Baeckstrand and Phlek Phirun, president of the Kampuchea Red Cross.

The guests also visited the College of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, the Kompong Chhnang hospital and the Angkor Vat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4200/795

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

POLISH HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS 5 DAY VISIT

BK031203 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 3--A delegation of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Polish People's Republic headed by Vice Minister Stanislaw Gura, left Phnom Penh Monday after a 5-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Health Minister Yit Kimseng and other Kampuchean officials.

Polish Ambassador Ludwik Klockowski was also present.

While in Kampuchea the delegation was cordially received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning.

Speaking to his Polish guests, Chea Soth expressed profound thanks to the Polish United Workers Party, the government and people of Poland for their continued assistance to the Kampuchean revolution as well as to the development of health care in Kampuchea.

For his part, Stanislaw Gura said he firmly believed that the efforts of both sides to promote the Polish-Kampuchean health cooperation would be fruitful.

During its stay, the head delegate signed a cooperation programme for 1986-1990 between the health ministries of Kampuchea and Poland with Kampuchean Health Minister Yit Kimseng. It also visited the College of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, hospitals, the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide and the ex-royal palace in Phnom Penh.

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CSO: 4200/795

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MAT LY PRESIDES AT WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

BK090650 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 March--A 1,200 strong meeting was held in Phnom Pen Saturday morning to mark the 76th anniversary of the International Women's Day.

Present on the presidium, among others, were Mat Ly, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Chhuk Chhim and Not Kimlay, vice presidents of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea.

Members of the diplomatic corps here were also present on the occasion.

Addressing the meeting, Not Kimlay voiced the Kampuchean womens support for the Soviet Union's stance taken at the Soviet-U.S. summit in November last year, and the statement made on 15 January by M. Gorbachov, general secretary of the party of the Soviet Union, which contains a vast, concrete programme with a series of new important initiatives, for the complete and total dismantlement of the nuclear arsenal by the year 2,000 on the basis of reaching an agreement on banning the production, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons.

Aftre recalling successive victories of the Kampuchean people, she spoke of the Kampuchean womens devotion to an active participation in the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers fight against the enemy and of the good results in the political proselytizing of misled people.

She went on: "The victories recorded in the past 7 years have testified to the rapid development of the Kampuchean revolution, particularly the movement of the revolutionary women is further consolidated and developed. By the end of 1985, the membership of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea had increased by four fold over 1980.

"Our sisters are actively joining in the movement for national defence and construction. At factories, enterprises, workshops, who [as received] are also cadres, employees, workers and peasants, are stepping up the patriotic emulation movement, the "five-good women" movement, the agricultural and industrial production, thus making progress in their work.

All revolutionary gains scored by the Kampuchean women and the Kampuchean people throughout the country have sprung from the correct leadership of the KPRP guided by the just, authentic political line of Marxism-Leninism, from the resolute struggle of the Kampuchean people especially [words indistinct] difficulties and from the aid and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries including the Soviet Union as a solid bastion and of the other countries on the Indochinese peninsula--Laos and Vietnam especially of the party, the government and women of Vietnam and of the progressive women and peoples the world over.

"Seizing this opportunity, we, on behalf of all Kampuchean women, wish to express [word indistinct] profound gratitude to the parties, the governments and people of the brotherly socialist countries, particularly the fraternal Soviet people, for their moral and material support to the Kampuchean people and women. We also wish to extend our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese sisters and mothers for their noble sentiments and sacrifices by allowing their husbands and children to come to fulfill their proletarian internationalist duties on the Kampuchean territory.

"With the great achievements recorded in 1985 and the strategic tasks set for the Kampuchean revolution in the new stage by the fifth party congress, we shall do all we can to achieve the three strategic objectives and the two important tasks of the party, that is to build solid basis and to increase quantitatively and qualitatively the contingent of consistent cadres."

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CSO: 4200/795

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RICE TRANSPLANTING--Phnom Penh SPK 25 February--By the end of January peasants in Kampot Province, 150 km southwest of Phnom Penh, had raised 50 ha of rice seedlings and transplanted 170 ha of dry-season rice. For this current season they plan to put 1,600 ha under [words indistinct] crops including 100 ha of the Ir-36 and Ir-42 varieties. They also covered 900 ha with industrial and subsidiary food crops. The provincial agriculture service has sent its skilled workers to help peasants with intensive farming. It also supplied the peasants with a considerable quantity of chemical fertilizer and insecticide. Last dry-season they grew (?7,000) ha of rice with an average output of 2 tonnes per hectare. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1152 GMT 25 Feb 86 OW] /12640

JOURNALISM COURSE--Phnom Penh SPK 25 February--A course of journalism for 43 Kampuchean mass-media workers was opened in Phnom Penh Monday. Present at the opening ceremony were Khoy Khun Hour, member and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; Khieu Kanharith, general secretary of the Kampuchean Journalists' Association and editor-in-chief of the weekly "KAMPUCHEA"; and I Lon, deputy general director of the Kampuchean News Agency "SPK." Taking the floor, Khoy Khun Hour, after analysing the danger of the enemy psychological warfare, pointed out to the necessity in promoting the propaganda work. He also recommended the students to study hard in order to gain professional capacity and deepen political knowledge with a view to well fulfilling the tasks of national construction and defence. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1158 GMT 25 Feb 86 OW] /12640

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA--Phnom Penh SPK 8 March--New Kampuchean Ambassador Sok An presented his credentials to Indian President Zail Singh on Thursday, according to Press Trust of India. Welcoming the ambassador, President Zail Singh reiterated India's desire that conflicts in Indochina should end and peace and tranquility should return to enable the three states of the region. The Kampuchean ambassador said, "We highly cherish our friendship with India and its people, which is based on ancient ties of culture, religion and history deepened and strengthened by cooperation in recent times. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 8 Mar 86 PK] /12640

CSO: 4200/795

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN DESCRIBES PRK BORDER SITUATION

BK100746 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Feb 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Ba Thuyen: "At the Northwestern Border of Cambodia"]

[Text] Cambodia is the land of temples, the native place of the wonderful, majestic Angkor architecture. One of the famous temples, Preah Vihear--the Khmer words means a Buddhist pagoda--has become the name of a western border province that was formerly one of the country's poorest and most beset by difficulties and that is now surging forward under the new regime. Renowned for its all-people movement to fight the enemy, the province is now undergoing gradual changes in its new life, like a wild flower beginning to bloom under the spring sky.

The Example Set by Te Vanarat

The Vietnamese Army volunteers have had to fight under harsh natural conditions. Implementing Beijing's plans, the Pol Pot army remnants, including those fleeing to this area after 7 January 1979 and those stationed on the high Dangrak and Cardamon mountain ranges, are climbing to the 800-km long border and using it as a staging area for their infiltration to carry out sabotage activities against the young people's republic and against the Cambodian people's rebirth. The terrain in the Preah Vihear is very labyrinthine, with rocky, perching cat's ear-shaped mountains whose tops can be reached by climbing with a rope. Such place names as Alung Veng, Hill 476, etc...have become well known from the many destructive attacks launched on the enemy's strongholds on the Dangrek mountain range.

Proceeding from nothingness in the period immediately after liberation, the people's war movement has rekindled and grown increasingly stronger in the flame of the struggle to defend the homeland. On a spring morning, the bandits sneaked in to launch a predatory attack on the district town of Sangkum Thmei. They fired B-40 rockets, burning down many houses. Te Vanarat, the district chief, quickly grasped an AK rifle and jumped into a communications trench. He opened fire on the enemy while giving combat orders to his cadres and combatants who were there that Sunday morning. Ba Sen, the district security police chief, led his men in fighting back fiercely. When the office buildings caught fire, Te Vanarat jumped up from the communications trench and ran to them to save documents. Some enemy soldiers were running toward him. He pointed his AK rifle at them. One enemy soldier

was gunned down. Almost simultaneously, a bullet hit the brave comrade district chief. His example as a leading cadre and loyal party member in fighting until his last breath has deeply moved the hearts of many soldiers. A Vietnamese Army volunteer unit stationed nearby was sent in to coordinate in the combat. The bandits were driven away, fleeing in confusion toward the jungle. The chief of Sangkum Thmei District--the district that bears the name of "New Society"--fell on the land he was helping to build into a free, independent society. He left behind a shining example of the spirit of fighting and sacrificing for the defense of the homeland.

Also in this period, the local forces of Choam Khsan District near the Preah Vihear temple area launched a sweep operation, killing many enemy soldiers while the local forces of Chhep District cracked down on enemy infiltrators, annihilating many of them. From the analysis and experience of these significant battles, the provincial party committee launched an all-people movement to fight the enemy.

When we met Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, then secretary of the Preah Vihear provincial party committee, at the recent fifth KPRP Congress, he told us of the great changes in this province during the past 7 years. Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, 30, is now a member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department.

Implementing the provincial party committee's policies, all localities have exerted efforts to consolidate the grassroots level, develop the guerrilla militia movement, fence up combat villages, and step up the all-people movement for national defense. To date, all villages have their own militia forces and all hamlets have formed their own guerrilla platoons capable of defending themselves. Meanwhile, the local army forces are responsible for mobile combat duty in all districts of the province. In the 1984-85 dry season, the revolutionary armed forces destroyed an important base of Pol Pot's remnant troops at the border in Preah Vihear, annihilating almost 1,000 of them and seizing hundreds of metric tons of weapons and food supplies. They also smashed base 1001 of the Sereika, killing hundreds of enemy troops, and, together with the armed forces of Battambang and Siem Reap provinces, eliminating all enemy bases along the entire western border.

The people's hatred for the genocidal clique and their determination to protect the revolutionary administration have given rise to many heroic examples. One day, a band of enemy soldiers moved into Chhep District on their way to the border. They stopped over at the X forest to prepare a meal. Mr P., a respectable old man of the Kuoy ethnic minority group, suddenly saw the bandits when he went into the forest with his nephew to look for his buffalo. The old man turned back to his village in a hurry to report the matter to the chief of the village public security service and leader of the village guerrilla unit, then walked through the forest for almost 8 km to seek help from a Vietnamese unit. Later, in a two-pronged attack by a combined force of Cambodian and Vietnamese troops, some 20 Sereika soldiers--including a colonel and a major--were killed, wounded or captured alive. That 79-year-old villager, who has never been away from his village in his whole life, was invited by the revolutionary administration to Phnom Penh to attend the nationwide achievement celebration congress.

The Close Friendship

Comrade Khoy Khunhuor said that when the people of Preah Vihear look at their present life, they cannot help recalling the poverty and misery they endured when they were liberated and rescued from the genocidal Pol Pot clique's hell on earth. At that time, the people of Preah Vihear were deeply moved when truckloads of rice, salt, shrimp paste, and cloth were sent in from the sister province of Thuan Hai. In addition to rice and other crop seeds, writing paper, and chalk, Thuan Hai sent in workers and construction materials to Preah Vihear to restore water conservancy projects and rebuild schools, hospitals, public offices, and houses. Vietnamese experts braved dangers to go to every village and hamlet to help resume production, build schools and public health stations, and render medical treatment to the local people, while volunteer troops from Thuan Hai assisted in building the local army units in the seven districts of Preah Vihear.

These strong ties of brotherhood have enabled Preah Vihear not only to become experienced in fighting against the enemy and defending the homeland, but also to score many achievements in restoring and developing the economy and building a new life. Despite the many difficulties and obstacles it still has to face, the province has managed to increase its rice area and yield annually. Rice yield, which stood at 1.1 metric tons per hectare in 1980, rose to 1.3 metric tons per hectare in 1983 and 1.5 metric tons per hectare in 1985. Suffering from serious food shortages in the past, Preah Vihear is now producing not only enough grain to meet its own consumption but also delivers to the state thousands of metric tons annually to fulfill its obligation.

New factors have begun to appear in production. With assistance from Thuan Hai, Preah Vihear has planted hundreds of hectares of the new rice strain IR 36 in scattered areas, especially in Sangkum Thmei District, and has obtained encouraging initial results, with many localities achieving a yield of 3-4 metric tons per hectare. Some families have done well enough to sell 3-4 metric tons of paddy to the state each year. The cattle population has increased. All working peasants have joined production solidarity teams. With assistance from the sister province of Thuan Hai, Preah Vihear has begun to build its first industrial and handicraft establishments. Thuan Hai has also sent log hauling trucks and helped organize a sawmill to process timber, Preah Vihear's most important product. Machinery repair shops, brick and tile kilns, and farm implements enterprises have been set up. Traditional trades such as rattan and bamboo weaving, sericulture, and sarong making have been restored. All districts and villages have set up smithies to make farm implements and carts....

There have been fairly far-reaching changes in the cultural field. During the times of Sihanouk more than 90 percent of the people were illiterate. Seven years after liberation, more than half of the local population became literate. Today, one out of every four people goes to school. Schools have been built in every village and hamlet. In the past, students wanting to attend Level-II classes had to go as far as Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham

provinces. Today, Preah Vihear boasts three Level-II schools and is building more to meet the people's growing needs. The contingent of teachers, some of whom are of the Kuoy ethnic group, has doubled. In the past, there was not a single doctor or physician in the entire province. Today, there is a medical aid station in every village and a hospital in every district, while a 100-bed hospital has been built at the provincial level with the assistance of Thuan Hai. People observe: Life is much better now than it was in the past because there are schools in the hamlets and medical aid stations in the villages.

People of many different ethnic groups--including the Po, the Brau, the Trung, and the Pru--each numbering from a few score to a few hundred people, or nearly 10,000 people as in the case of the Kuoy, live in Preah Vihear. There have been marked changes in the life of the people of different nationalities in the province. Comrade Pouk Pum, of the Kuoy ethnic group, was a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial front committee. Today, in his capacity as chairman of the Choam Khsan District People's Revolutionary Committee and member of the provincial party committee, he has staunchly led the people in fighting against the enemy to firmly defend the border district. Mr Suon, 70, also of the Kuoy ethnic group, joined the party during the anti-French war of resistance. Mr Suon still remembers his Vietnamese friend, Comrade Hung, who introduced him to the party. Today, Mr Suon is a prestigious village elder whose son serves as a village cadre.

Growing Through Trials

There was an important factor in the changes of Preah Vihear, namely the building of the contingent of key cadres and the maintenance of close contact with the masses in party building work. Comrade Khoy Khunhuor said: The districts and villages are the sources of cadres for the province. First of all, cadres must be tried in combat and in the mass movement. Consolidation of the districts provide a basis for developing the villages. The province and districts send capable cadres to bolster the leadership of the lower levels. In general, all cadres in the province have registered to serve at the grassroots level. A policy has been adopted to make periodic appointments of cadres to the grassroots level and to provide for them to take turns going to the districts and villages to guide work. The secretary of the provincial party committee once led a group of provincial and district cadres to work for a month in the villages. There, they carefully inspected all fields of work; looked into production solidarity teams [words indistinct] militia and guerrilla units; brought to light the commendable as well as the unsavory; and selected young, zealous, and well-educated cadres with a clean background to consolidate the administrative apparatus. In so doing, they furnished the districts with experience in leadership. This practice was later expanded to the entire province. It is through the trials in the mass movement throughout the past 7 years that many cadres of Preah Vihear have rapidly matured. At the recent fifth party congress, one of these comrades was elected to the Political Bureau and another to the party Central Committee.

The fifth KPRP Congress has illuminated the path of advance of the Cambodian revolution. In the period ahead, implementing the resolution of the congress, Preah Vihear will carry out the important task of actively building strong military and paramilitary forces so as to eventually defend its localities by itself. On the other hand, the province will make every effort to build the party, especially to build firm and strong party bases, and to implement the policy laid down by the fifth KPRP congress--namely, to bring into full play the four economic strengths. In the case of Preah Vihear, the most important task is to promote the production of grain and timber since forests account for more than 90 percent of the provinces area.

Together with the rest of the country, Preah Vihear is advancing with a new impetus in the new spring.

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CSO: 4209/380

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTH UNION MEMBERS HELP AUTHORITIES MANAGE MARKET

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIA PHONG in Vietnamese 3 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by P.T.: "Youth Union Members, Young People Uncover Many Cases of Making Inferior, Counterfeit Goods, Unauthorized Merchandising"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG NEWS AGENCY--After the contents of the 1986 joint-participation notice between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the municipal market management sector was communicated to such organizations as factories, stores, and neighborhoods, there have been in-depth market management activities in union chapters, the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, and neighborhood teams in the city. Mass organizations tied mass propaganda and education efforts and participation in market management to reorganizing life in the locality, solving documentation problems, and building a new cultural life. Many union members became skillful operatives in the market management network. In Go Vap District, youth union members uncovered more than 200 cases of unauthorized production and transport and under-the-counter dealings, recovering for the state a quantity of goods valued at 1,700,000 dong. In Wards 1 and 3, thousands of youth union members in sales, purchasing, and storage operations of the trade sector have signed up to fight such misdemeanors as conspiring with peddlers and distributing goods internally, and to establish ways of selling goods directly to the consumer. Union members in Subward 6 of Ward 6 and Subward 4 of Ward 4 aggressively organized operatives to inspect production. At Ban Co, Go Vap, and Nguyen Tri Phuong Markets, youth union members coordinated with market management boards to mobilize small merchants to post prices and sell at the prices posted. The youth union of loaders and cart pushers in Binh Tay Market also uncovered many cases of unauthorized sales.

Subwards and villages were able to establish more than 300 neighborhood-level Assault Youth Units and to recruit nearly 5,000 youth union members to participate in market management. This force regularly coordinates with local public security forces and personnel in charge of market management to preserve security and order in the locality.

Youth union members are concentrating on fighting speculation, black marketeering, and making inferior and counterfeit goods and on price management in order to contribute to market stability.

9830

CSO: 4209/301

JPRS-SEA-86-053
24 March 1986

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

STUDENTS JOIN SECURITY FORCES--The Ministry of Interior held a conference on 4-5 March to discuss measures to recruit students into the public security forces for 1986-87. Thanks to supervision by the Ministry of Interior and assistance by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, various echelons of local party committees and administration, general high schools, and other education organizations scored great achievements in the recruitment last year. The conference set forth requirements, targets, methods, and measures in recruiting students for the public security forces during the 1986-87 academic year.

[Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Mar 86 BK]
/12640

CSO: 4209/372

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

9,000 WORKERS TO BE SENT TO USSR IN 1986

OW100912 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The Propaganda and Education Office of the International Labor Cooperation Department [cucj howpj] tacs quooocs tees veef lao doongj] of the Ministry of Labor has reported the following:

To score achievements to hail the success of the 27th CPSU Congress, the International Labor Cooperation Department has completed preparations to fly the first group, 150 people, to work in various industrial sectors in the Soviet Union, in accordance with documents signed by Vietnam and the fraternal country.

According to the plan, some 9,000 people selected as employees in the Soviet Union for all of 1986 will be sent to work in the textile, tailoring, leather shoe production, construction, and mechanical sectors in the southern and southwestern parts of the Soviet Union. Prior to their departure, the International Labor Cooperation Department has organized short-term classes to brief them on various matters, such as the significance and importance of international labor cooperation; the employees' responsibilities, obligations, and benefits; the content of the agreement on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union; and the Soviet labor code.

During the days the 27th CPSU Congress met, the International Labor Cooperation Department received many messages from our Vietnamese brothers and sisters working in the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria reporting their achievements scored recently in honor of the congress.

Some 10,000 Vietnamese textile workers in the Soviet Union completed the 1985 plan ahead of schedule and most of them have begun implementing the 1986 plan since the end of the fourth quarter of 1985, determined to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency as a way to greet the congress with practical actions.

/12640
CSO: 4209/372

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

VIETNAM-LAOS FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS--Hanoi VNA 7 Mar--The executive committee of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association met here today to review their achievements over the past years and work out a program of action for the coming period. The meeting, presided over by Hoang Truong Minh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the association, was attended by representatives of chapters of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, the Foreign Ministry, the party CC's International Department, and other mass organizations. The participants noted that the association has made active contributions to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, especially its activities in celebration of the 10th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They discussed measures to further develop the militant solidarity and friendship among the Indochinese countries. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 7 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

CPSU CONGRESS HAILED--Hanoi VNA 8 Mar--The Central Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front held a meeting here today to welcome the success of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present were Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the VFFCC, members of VFF Presidium and Central Committee. Dao Tung, director general of Vietnam News Agency and secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, briefed the meeting about the work of the congress and the fundamental contents of the documents it has adopted. On this occasion, the VDFCC has sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies of Solidarity and Friendship with Foreign Countries. The message says among other things: "We joyfully welcome the congress's success which is for us a great source of encouragement and experience, a bright example of revolutionary ardour, sense of responsibility and socialist working style." /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

GUINEAN PRESIDENT MEETS NEW SRV AMBASSADOR--Hanoi VNA 8 Mar--"The government and people of the Republic of Guinea and I myself want to develop the friendly relations and allround cooperation between our two countries," said President Lansana Conte while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Guinea Pham Van Son who presented his credentials recently. President Lansana Conte praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialist forces in the past and their persistent efforts in the reconstruction of their homeland at present. He highly appreciated the wholehearted support of the Vietnamese people for the Guinean people's struggle for their national independence and prosperity, and wished the Vietnamese people new successes in building a prosperous nation. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

SRV-BULGARIA AMITY ASSOCIATION MEETS--Hanoi VNA 8 Mar--The executive committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association held its plenary session in Hanoi today under the chairmanship of its president Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Also attending the session were representatives of the offices and establishments which have sworn sisterhood with Bulgaria, the Foreign Ministry, the party Central Committee's International Department and other concerned bodies. Reviewing the association's activities last year, the committee noted with joy the unceasing development of the friendly ties and cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria. In 1985, the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association, in collaboration with the Bulgarian Embassy in Vietnam, undertook wideranging activities aimed at deepening the Vietnamese people's knowledge about Bulgaria. In particular, it helped mobilize Vietnamese public opinion for demanding the release of the Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov falsely charged with implication in the murder attempt against the pope. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

CPV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIA--Hanoi VNA 8 Mar--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vu Oanh, member and head of the Department for Agriculture of the CPC Central Committee, left here today for India to attend the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India (CPI) to be held shortly in Patna, capital city of Bihar state. Promnent among the farewell party was Vu Quang, member and head of the International Department of the CPVCC. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 8 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED--Hanoi VNA 9 Mar--A cooperation program in the 1986-90 period was signed here recently between the Vietnamese Writers' Association and the Union of Soviet Writers. Under the program, the two organizations will exchange experience, hold cultural days and celebrate major anniversaries of the two countries, organize gettogethers between Soviet and Vietnamese writers, and increase the translation and publication of their works. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 9 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

INDONESIAN MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT Hanoi 10 Mar (AFP)--An Indonesian military delegation led by army chief of staff General Rudini is to go to Hanoi for several days at the end of this month, informed sources said Monday. The visit, at the invitation of the Vietnamese defense minister, seems to be aimed at information-gathering and strengthening relations between the Vietnamese and Indonesian armies, the sources said. General Rudini's visit would be the first to Vietnam by an Indonesian Army chief of staff. Vietnamese Defense Minister Gen Van Tien Dung went to Jakarta last April in a return visit for Indonesian Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Benny Murdani's February trip to Hanoi. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 10 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

COUNCIL CONFERS ORDER--The SRV Council of State, pursuant to Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and in accordance with the Council of Ministers' recommendation, hereby decides to confer the Gold Star Order on Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic National Assembly, in recognition of his great contributions to consolidating and strengthening the friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Mongolia and Vietnam, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Dated] Hanoi, 7 March 1986 [Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State [7 March SRV Council of State Decision] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Mar 86] /12640

JPRS-SEA-86-053
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POLISH HANDICRAFT DELEGATION VISITS--At the invitation of Vietnam's Central Federation of Handicrafts Cooperatives, a delegation of Poland's Central Union of Handicrafts Cooperatives led by (Fyelanbov), chairman of the union, visited our country from 27 February to 8 March 1986. During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation visited President Ho Chi Minh's masuoleum and his lifetime home and working place. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, coridally received the delegation. The delegation worked with a delegation of Vietnam's Central Federation of Handicrafts Cooperatives, which was led by the federation chairman, (Tran Luu Vi). The delegation also visited and worked with the unions of cooperatives in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Mar 86] /12640

PARTIES ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DONG SY NGUYEN VISITS THANH HOA PROVINCE

BK071119 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently worked with leading cadres of Thanh Hoa party and people's committee; representatives of the ministries of communications and transportation, national defense, and food industry; and representatives of sectors concerned on plans for three key communications projects in 1986 and subsequent years. These projects will be undertaken with local funds and contributions made by the sectors concerned.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen stressed the significance of the motto: The state and people work together, and the central and local administration work together. In applying this motto, localities must fully exploit their labor and natural resources, while central sectors contribute money and material to be used by localities and sectors concerned on these projects. These are projects for which the state does not have enough money. In this spirit, in 1986 Thanh Hoa will begin building the Moc Son bridge, and expand and raise the levels of the Lam Sinh-Sao Vang and Yen Cat-Nghia Dan routes, the two communications lines linking the sugarcane, sugar, and tea economic areas of the province. The Moc Son bridge will be built of concrete. It is more than 200 meters long and spans the Chu River. When finished, the bridge will help ease ferry traffic across the river.

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CSO: 4209/372

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES HANOI WOMEN'S MEETING

OW081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The Hanoi municipal chapter of the Vietnam Women's Union held a solemn ceremony this morning at the Vietnamese-Soviet culture house to mark the 76th international women's day, 8 March, and the anniversary of the two Trung sisters [Vietnamese heroines in the first century].

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong attended and addressed the meeting. Also present were Comrades Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Tran Vy, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi VFF chapter; comrades in the Standing Committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam Women's Union; and a large number of women from various sectors and committee at the central level and in Hanoi representing 750,000 women in the capital.

In her report at the ceremony, Comrade Phuong Kim Dung, chairman of the Hanoi women's chapter, pointed out the achievements of the capital's sisters over the past years.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong conveyed greetings from the CPV Central Committee to the capital's women and warmly hailed their achievements over the past years.

In order to contribute to building Hanoi, the capital, into a prosperous, beautiful, and civilized city, Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the women to perform well three tasks: make positive contributions to economic, cultural, scientific, and technical developments; strive for better equality between men and women; and endeavor to score greater progress in labor, study, and scientific and technical research, in order to enhance their knowledge and improve their lives. Only by doing so can they make many contributions to society.

For the immediate future, he said, the chapter echelons must organize the women to participate positively in market management, thus combating rises in commodity prices and contributing to meeting the livelihood needs of wage

earners. Women must do a good job in production in order to produce abundant goods; make the capital increasingly civilized; make positive contributions to the movement to safeguard political security, stabilize the economy, and enhance culture; and do a good job in carrying out the mass revolutionary movement.

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CSO: 4209/380

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON COST REDUCTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Jan 86 pp 1,4

[Article by V.H.L.: "Comrade Nguyen Van Linh Presents Five Measures To Reduce Costs"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG NEWS AGENCY--On 31 December 1985, at Dong Phuong Textile Mill, about 200 enterprise directors, representing central echelon and municipal units and committees, attended the ninth conference of the Directors' Club. The conference theme was "cost accounting at the new price and wage scales."

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, attended the conference.

Talking to the directors, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh reviewed the struggle of state-operated enterprises, from the appearance of Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee's 4th session to the present, to overcome difficulties, conduct combined and joint operations, balance their own plans, keep in touch with the market, develop production, and see to the daily life of workers. An especially important issue today is that enterprises must operate at a profit and compensate for costs so that the state does not have to make up for them; yet costs must be lowered in the interest of workers and working people. He reminded enterprises that if they wanted to reduce costs, they had to pay attention to five measures: conserving energy, supplies, and raw materials; applying scientific and technological advances in production; increasing labor productivity; reducing middlemen; and reducing unreasonable costs.

After that, Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh, vice chairman of the Municipal Price Commission, presented initial results in the recent effort among enterprises to spread the practice of calculating all production costs in prices. By many methods, such as technical improvements, conserving supplies and raw materials, reorganizing production, and reorganizing labor, many enterprises were able to reduce costs 10 to 40 percent below original targets. Freight charges for such items as bricks, tiles, and Western medicine did not follow guidance from the central echelon, nor market prices. Based on planned output, the total amount of cost reduction by municipal industries in the

fourth quarter reached 200 million dong, of which a 116 million dong reduction in costs below original targets was made by the Industrial Service.

Nevertheless, many enterprises still fail to pay sufficient attention to cost reduction measures, or they include in costs many unreasonable expenses pertaining to labor and supply norms.

Subsequent reports by the directors of Dong Phuong Textile Mill and Tam Lop Enterprise presented many concrete and positive measures for reducing costs at units and suggested many concrete measures for solving problems caused by bureaucracy and subsidies, such as financial administration and price structures.

Bringing the conference to a close, Comrade Vo Thanh Cong, head of the Municipal Industry Committee, summarized experiences and opinions for subsequent proposal to the central echelon and to the city to build a new system of economic management aimed at implementing Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the Party Central Committee. He affirmed that it was still possible to cut costs much more and appealed to the enterprises to "create a widespread and intense movement among industrial workers, cadres, and the masses to participate in construction and to lower costs."

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CSO: 4209/301

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL APPEALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTAL POSTURE IN NEW YEAR

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Jan 86 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "New Year, New Developmental Posture"]

[Text] With great efforts in 1985, our city's working people have concluded the second 5-year plan (1981-1985) and have stepped into 1986, the first year of the third 5-year plan (1986-1990).

Looking back over the past months and years, while there were many dissatisfactions, even things to be angry about, we see, objectively, many things to treasure and be proud of. Those were months and years when compatriots of our city, along with compatriots throughout the land, worked and fought arduously, violently, bravely, and brilliantly in the aim of resolving circumstances of weak development of the material and technology base and circumstances of urgency regarding food, consumer goods, energy, and raw materials. They were also months and years when we fought resolutely to overcome severe consequences of natural disasters and to counter the opposing and insidiously destructive actions of the enemy. They were months and years in which our people and armed forces, under the leadership of the party, won great victories in both of the strategic missions.

Implementing Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the Party Central Committee and resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee, the working class and working people of the city have advanced a step in promoting initiative, action, and ingenuity, and have risen above difficulties and crises to win many important victories in every field, signifying very remarkable progress in reform and construction and in new changes in the economic management system.

Through practical actions, our city, with other cities and provinces throughout the country, has contributed to clarifying and enriching the line, principles, and policies of the party in the first stretch of road in the transitional period. With efforts that were by no means petty, we have contributed and continue to contribute strong testament to the correctness of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau. Resolution 8 is enabling perfection and implementation of the new management system structure in the public economy in general and in

state-operated industry in particular built in accordance with the previous Resolution 6 of the Central Committee. Implementation of Resolution 8 has begun to realize the positive effects of the new policy. Many industrial enterprises and many agricultural, forestry, marine, and trade units have made significant changes in the organization and management of production and business, have utilized initiative and creative methods to overcome difficulties with materials and energy, and have completed production plans, cut costs, and raised product quality. Efforts to reduce costs and raise product quality are being vigorously pursued with a sense of responsibility in many economic units of the city. Though there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, it is a strong and valiant revolutionary movement, reflecting many hopes and current potential. Although efforts to implement Resolution 8 are preliminary ones and have in fact reflected a number of errors, have turned up many new valuable factors which serve as a good basis for changing economic activities according to law.

Since the fourth quarter of 1985, shortcomings in price, wage, and money reform have caused many complications that had a bad influence on the socioeconomic situation, but this never changed the revolutionary nature and correctness of Resolution 8. Reverses and errors that nobody wanted have provided useful lessons to make us stronger and more resolute in the implementation of Resolutions 6, 7, and 8, with the aim of converting all economic activities over to a new, effective posture.

The party organization and people of the city are stepping into 1986 with lessons and experience of 10 years of reform and construction. Thoroughly imbued with Resolutions 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Central Committee and resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee, we will positively, step-by-step implement changes in planning from the basic level up in production and business, and thereby fully activate the strength and potential of each locality. In the formulation and implementation of the 1986 plan, we will tie the socioeconomic effort with the mission of security and national defense, and tie the effort to reorganize and rearrange production and change the economic management system to that of improving and strengthening socialist production relations.

This new year, let us have great resolve. Let the working class and working people of the city activate self-reliance, courage, capability, and creativity, actively participate in plan formulation and implementation from the basic level up, work hard at production, and practice conservation. Localities and economic units, activate the power of the masses with the aim of exploiting all real potential in labor, the material and technical base, and land. Struggle to reduce costs and increase product quality, further improve distribution and circulation, taking good care of the daily life of working people, and increase security and national defense.

This new year, our compatriots and comrades are resolved to create a new posture for our city and to contribute new work and creativity to the tasks of constructing and defending the Fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/301

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

ACIDIC SOIL AFFORESTATION IMPROVEMENT--Hanoi VNA 9 Mar--The Trem river fishery and forestry farm is a pacesetter in the planting of cajeput to reclaim acidic land in the U Minh swamps in South Vietnam. Under the watchword "combining the efforts of the state and the population" the farm has over the past 3 years, planted more than 4,282 ha of cajeput among the 10,000 ha under the farm's care. Large swampy areas in U Minh have for centuries been left waste due to acidity. By (?combining) the desalination of the soil by irrigation with the method of transplanting cajeput the farm has boosted the survival rate of cajeput by more than 95 percent compared with the past. Where the cajeput forests extend, bees, fish, shrimp, monkeys, snakes, boas, birds, and other "habitués" of the swampy marshes return. Thanks to an expanding irrigation network which is supplying fresh water to all the cultivated acreage, crayfish rearing is growing quickly from year to year. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English
1454 GMT 9 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4200/791

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE-POURING COMPLETED AT TRI AN HYDROPOWER PLANT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by T.T.A.: "At Tri An Hydroelectric Plant: Last Cubic Meters of Concrete of 1985 Plan Poured"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG NEWS AGENCY--On the afternoon of 31 December 1985, at Tri An Hydroelectric Project, the Federation of Water Conservancy Construction Enterprises 4 poured the final cubic meters of concrete of the 25,000 type at the overflow dam, and General Construction Company 1 poured the final cubic meters of concrete of the 5,000 type at the foundation of the main hydroelectric plant.

In 1985, though confronted with many problems with such things as machinery and equipment, supplies, raw materials, and blueprints, both of the above units struggled to overcome difficulties and keep construction going at a high level of efficiency. Federation of Water Conservancy Construction Enterprises 4 excavated 2,140,000 cubic meters of earth and more than 614,000 cubic meters of rock, packed more than 2,790 cubic meters of earth and more than 336,000 cubic meters of rock, and poured 36,000 cubic meters of concrete at the main and secondary projects. General Construction Company 1 excavated more than 1,700,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, blasted more than 6,000 cubic meters of rock to level the foundation, built a 687-meter trough, and poured 5,000 cubic meters of concrete.

Starting on the 1986 plan, both of the main construction units must insure that they basically complete the main dam and secondary dams, overflow dam, the canal between the two lakes, the canal to bring water in, the canal to conduct water out, and the foundation of the main plant in order to coordinate with lateral units on time to dam the river at the right moment, ensuring transmission of Powerhouse 1 electricity at the end of 1987. On 1 January 1986, the main construction companies at Tri An, such as Water Conservancy Enterprises 1 and 2, the Machinery Assembly Enterprise (General Construction Company No. 1), and Mechanical Construction Enterprise No. 9 (Ministry of Construction), held a New Year troop send-off celebration. The above units also launched a labor movement to make achievements in honor of the Founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam (3 February) and complete plan targets for the first quarter of 1986.

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CSO: 4209/301

JPRS-SEA-86-053
24 March 1986

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

THAI BINH NATURAL GAS--Over the past 3 years the Oil and Gas Corporation No 1 of the Oil and Natural Gas General Department has exploited 1.47 million cubic meters of natural gas in area of Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province. The gas has been supplied to the Tien Hai electric power plant and a number of industrial production establishments in the province. In 1986 the corporation plans to increase its production output by 50 percent compared with 1985. Thanks to Soviet assistance in terms of materials and equipment, the corporation has completed many exploration projects to exploit more natural gas. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86 BK] /12640

SUPPORT OF OIL EXPLORATION--The united salvaging and rescue enterprise of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has expanded its operation of affiliating itself with the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and natural gas enterprise. The united salvaging and rescue enterprise is responsible for work related to diving, food supply, and safety at the construction sites of off-shore oil and natural gas projects in the Back Ho area. The enterprise has selected competent workers and divers for advanced training to improve their technical and professional skills in such a way as to suit its new task and ensure high efficiency. Thanks to the adequate preparation of equipment, the enterprise's cadres and workers, together with the 4,800-HP salvager, Visal, were able to reach the area of operation ahead of schedule on 1 March. This was a new achievement scored by these cadres and workers to honor the 27th CPSU congress. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Mar 86] /12640

CSO: 4209/372

END